The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 6054. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

Extension of the Franco-Prussian Armistice.

The German Triumphal Entry Into Paris Not Decided on.

German Severity and American Generosity Toward the Starving French.

Inviolability of the Papal Residence Conceded.

A Cunard Steamer Run Ashore in the Mersey.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

Liberation of the Would-be Assassin of the Emperor of Russia in 1867—Paying Up the War Contribution—Tranquility—Progress of the Disarmament—Will the Germans Enter—The Armistice—The Emperor William.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Minister CREMIEUX has ordered the liberation of BEREZOWSKI, the Pole, for attempting the life of the Emperor of Russia, during his visit in Paris, in 1867.

The Versailles correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs today that a portion of the Paris contribution has been paid, viz.: £2,000,000 in bills on London; £1,000,000 in notes of the Bank of France, and £1,000,000 in specie.

Paris is tranquil. The disarmament is proceeding and is nearly completed. If peace is made on fair terms, it is probable that the Germans will not enter Paris; but the 24th of February is considered the probable day of the entry in case one is determined upon.

LONDON, Feb. 13—Evening.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. GLADSTONE denied that the Prussians had placed obstacles in the way of the revictualing of Paris. The Premier also said that the Government had suggested to Prussia to make known the proposed terms of peace.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 13.—The bankers of Paris are fully provided with means to loan the City of Paris the two hundred millions of francs needed for the payment of its war contributions.

The French have proposed a prolongation of the armistice.

M. FAVRE is expected at Versailles.

The Emperor will go to Berlin at the beginning of March to open the sessions of the Reichstag.

The army and its commanders will nevertheless remain in France until the end of the war.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.—Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister to France, has returned to Paris.

The *Echo du Parlement* of today says that M. GAMBETTA is seriously ill.

Communication Partially Interrupted by the Germans.

LILLE, Feb. 14.—Railway communication with Paris is partially suspended. Trains hence for Paris are stopped by the Prussians, but trains from Paris bound north are not interfered with.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Another Ballot Necessary in Paris in the Case of Five Candidates.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A second ballot will be required in Paris to determine the election of FAVRE, URBICH, FONVIELLE, FAIDHERBE, COCHIN, and GAMBON, who have not obtained the requisite majorities.

Defeat of the Republicans in the Department of Somme.

LILLE, Feb. 14.—The Republican ticket for the Assembly in the Department of Somme was badly defeated.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Continued German Exactions—The Prussian Loan to the Empire—Strasbourg Never to be Restored to France—Furloughs Granted to the Swiss Troops.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.—The Germans in the Seine Inferieure exact a contribution of twenty-five francs from each inhabitant.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has approved the proposed advance of 150,000,000 thalers to the Empire.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The *Industrial Alsacien*, published at Strasbourg, contains a communication signed by a Prussian to the effect that Germany will never restore to France the territory covered by the City of Strasbourg.

BERNE, Feb. 13.—Furloughs have been accorded to a large portion of the Swiss troops stationed upon the frontier of France.

Food for the French—The United States Steamer Worcester and Store-Ship Supply at the Service of the Committee—The Boston Fund.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Commander W. D. WHITING has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to command the *Worcester*, now being put in readiness at the Boston yard to convey a cargo of provisions to France. The following officers have been detached from the stations opposite their names and ordered to the *Worcester*:

Lieut.-Commanders A. T. Mahan, from the New-York yard; D. C. Woodrow and Felix McCurley, from the Hydrographic Office; Master H. G. O. Colby, from the Boston yard; Ensign E. A. Hocklingard; boatswain, James Wilson, from the New-York yard, and carpenter J. A. Dixon, from the Boston yard; Pay-master Geo. A. Lyon, Chief Engineer F. H. Baker, First Assistant Engineer G. W. Sensner; Ensigns, N. J. K. Patch and E. B. Barry.

The following circular was issued from the Navy Department today:

"In accordance with the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress, the United States steamer *Worcester*, at Boston, and the store-ship *Supply*, at New-York, are placed at the disposal of the Committees organized in these places for the purpose of sending supplies for the destitute and suffering people of France and Germany. These ships will employ all the men now at the disposal of the Department, and it is suggested that supplies for this object, collected at other places, be forwarded for transportation from one of the above-named cities."

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the French Relief Fund, to-day, the amount contributed was reported at $70,000, and $25,000 more is anticipated. Arrangements for the prompt loading of the *Worcester* are perfected. An agent will precede the vessel to consult other relief committees already in France, for judiciously distributing the aid furnished. With these facilities the Committee hope to make every $10 supply a person with cheap food for one hundred days.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Papal Residence to be Inviolate—The Anglo-American Commission—Sir Stafford Northcote to Replace Sir John Rose—The London Conference—Princess Louise's Dowry—Collision in the Mersey.

FLORENCE, Feb. 14.—The Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 204 against 132, approved of the policy of the Ministry relative to the inviolability of the Papal residence.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The *Times* of today says that the private engagements of Sir JOHN ROSE preventing his acceptance, his position as a member of the High Commission for the adjustment of all questions at issue with the United States, has been tendered to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE. The latter has accepted, and will sail during the present week for the United States. Sir STAFFORD is probably more intimately acquainted with all considerations arising out of the *Alabama* claims than any other person who could have been selected for the position.

The next meeting of the London Conference will be held on Thursday next.

LONDON, Feb. 13—Evening.—The House of Commons to-night, on motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, voted a dowry of £30,000 to the Princess LOUISE, and an annual allowance of £6,000. The vote was unanimous.

The Guion steam-ship *Wyoming*, and the Cunard steamer *Morocco* came in collision in the Mersey. The latter was so much damaged that she was run ashore to stop the leak.

CHINA.

Perfect Quiet in the Northern Part of the Country.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British Foreign Office has received a telegram dated at Pekin on the 26th of January, at which date the North of China was in a perfectly quiet condition.

BOSTON.

Unveiling the Statue of Gov. Andrew—Eulogies on the Great War Governor of Massachusetts—Sudden Deaths of Prominent Citizens—Col. Thos. E. Chickering, of the Great Piano-forte Firm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—THOMAS BALL's statue of Gov. ANDREW was unveiled at 11 o'clock to-day, in the Doric Hall of the State House, in the presence of the Governor and Council, both branches of the Legislature and a large company of distinguished gentlemen, including Mayor Gaston, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, James M. Beebe, Esq., William Lloyd Garrison, Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, Hon. A. H. Rice, Hon. George B. Loring, and Ex-Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire. There were also a few ladies in the assembly. The ceremonies were begun by the President of the Senate, Mr. COOLIDGE, who called the company to order in the following brief address:

YOUR EXCELLENCY, SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: We have met together today, as representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to receive in her behalf, from her generous and patriotic sons, the gift of a statue of her great war Governor, and to place it beneath the dome of the Capitol, where his noble work was done; here in this Doric Hall, whose pavement echoed so often to the sound of his footsteps as he went forth to hail and bless the conquering banners of the State and of the nation, now faded and drooping behind his image, and to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth that here it shall stand forever in memory of his great deeds, and of the love and veneration of a grateful people.

The address of presentation was then delivered by Hon. WILLIAM GRAY. He recited the preliminary steps taken to procure the statue, the progress of the movement, and after a highly-eulogistic review of the public life and private character of Gov. ANDREW, he closed as follows:

"May it please your Excellency and gentlemen of the Legislature, the private citizens who have placed in this hall a statue of JOHN A. ANDREW, now offer it to the acceptance of the Commonwealth. There is no spot on earth so fit for him to stand upon. Under the dome of the Capitol, the witness of his exhausting toil of five years, in the vestibule to the halls of legislation, where his counsels were uttered, and to the council chamber of his cares, anxieties and hopes in the presence of and 'beneath a hundred battle-flags,' war-worn, begrimmed and bloody, proud but sad memorials of the glory and the grief of war, the great magistrate will stand 'the observed of all observers.' From that portrait statue will proceed an influence to kindle the aspirations of the young, inspiring them to walk worthily on in the hour of the greater trial of our country. Massachusetts had a Chief Magistrate worthy of her own fame."

In the early part of Mr. GRAY's address the national colors that veiled the statue were drawn aside and the first sight of the marble portrait of our great war Governor was greeted with prolonged applause. Gov. CLAFLIN accepted the statue in behalf of the people of the Commonwealth. His address was mostly devoted to a review of Gov. ANDREW's services during the war, and at its conclusion the assembly dispersed.

SUDDEN DEATHS—THOMAS E. CHICKERING.

The afternoon papers are filled with notices of the sudden deaths of prominent citizens. The announcement that created the most surprise was that of the death of Col. THOMAS E. CHICKERING, which took place early this morning at the Tremont House, where he was temporarily living during the progress of some repairs that were being made at his house on Beacon-street. He had been in unusually good health for some time past, and at 10 o'clock last night he closed an interview with his Chicago agent and went to the supper table, where he remarked that he was very sleepy. Shortly after he went to his rooms and threw himself upon a couch. His daughter noticed that he fell asleep at once, and placing a pillow under his head, she went to the room of a relative, where other members of Col. CHICKERING's family were assembled, and remarked upon the fact that her father had fallen asleep very suddenly. In half an hour the family returned to their rooms, and found Col. CHICKERING endeavoring to undress himself. His hand trembled violently and he was unable to raise it to his head, and almost immediately he fell to the floor in an insensible state. Physicians were called, but relief was impossible, and he died at about 1½ o'clock. Col. CHICKERING was the eldest son of the late JONAS CHICKERING, and was born in October, 1824. He was a prominent militia man, and, during the war of the rebellion he served as Colonel of the Forth-third Infantry Regiment, and was brevetted a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He leaves a widow and two children. Yesterday afternoon he sent a note to the editor of the *Transcript*, inclosing a description of the monument for the Chickering lot at Mount Auburn, which is now a prominent object in Mr. THOMAS BALL's studio at Florence. It is stated that Col. CHICKERING has $80,000 insurance on his life in the following offices: Equitable, $10,000; State Mutual, $5,000; Mutual Benefit, $20,000; Anchor, New-York, $5,000; Mutual, New-York, $20,000; Globe Mutual, $20,000.

F. H. STORY, Esq., formerly connected with the Boston branch of the house of BARING BROTHERS, and later the Treasurer of the Dwight Manufacturing Company, died suddenly at his residence, in Chestnut-street, yesterday, aged seventy-six years. He was a brother of the late Judge STORY. Dr. EBEN WIGHT, Dr. HIRAM GOVE, and HORATIO HARRIS, Jr., all died suddenly this morning.

How Gov. Andrew's Family was Cared For—Origin of the Movement for Raising His Statue.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Hon. WM. GRAY, in his remarks on the unveiling of Gov. ANDREW's statue, alluded to the fund contributed for the family and for the statue as follows:

Gov. ANDREW, in his devotion to the public service, had relinquished the practice of his profession, and left at his death a moderate property, quite too small for the support and education of his family. In addition to his widow and four children of tender years, he left two sisters whom he had aided during his life, and who required such assistance. Soon after his death some of his friends, 425 in number, placed in the hands of trustees $98,805 80, to be expended at their discretion, with a single eye to the welfare of his family. The individual subscriptions to this fund were from ten cents to $1,000, and among the donors were many of the race who justly regarded him as their peculiar friend. A portion of the fund has been set apart for his two sisters, and the income of the residue has been applied to the benefit of his widow and children. So was realized the faith which he had in the relations between himself and the people of Massachusetts. He declined the office of Collector of Customs for the port of Boston, voluntarily tendered to him by the President of the United States—an honorable and lucrative office, held by two of his distinguished predecessors after they had retired from the Executive Chair. When asked why he did not accept the appointment, he replied with a calm self-reliance on his own future, if he lived, and a faith as to that of his family, if he were early removed: "That is not the office for me; the people of Massachusetts will take care of my family."

Mr. GRAY then said that at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall Jan. 18, 1865, a committee was appointed to procure the erection of a statue of EDWARD EVERETT, and if any surplus remained it should be disposed of as the Committee might direct. The sum of $38,000 was raised, and after paying for the statue in the public garden, a bust of Mr. EVERETT in the public library, and a full length portrait of him in Faneuil Hall, $4,000 was given to complete the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON in the public garden, and $10,000 was appropriated for the statue of Gov. ANDREW, today dedicated. The work of executing the design of the Committee was intrusted to Mr. THOS. BALL, and the speaker said he had completed his work to the acceptance of the Committee, and the statue now stands in this hall, here to remain, the gift of private citizens to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—a memorial of the affectionate regard in which the people of the State hold her distinguished sons.

ARKANSAS.

Rumors of Impeaching Gov. Clayton—The Lieutenant-Governor's Case—Raising Funds.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 14.—The *Avalanche* Little Rock special says rumors are current in the streets that articles of impeachment are being prepared against Gov. CLAYTON. The Supreme Court will to-morrow render a decision in regard to the ousting of Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON. A bill has been introduced, and will probably pass, authorizing the Treasurer to issue certificates of indebtedness and bank note papers.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Legislature and Erie—A Proposition to Remove the Capital to Elizabeth.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 14.—In the Senate, to-day, the bill repealing the act of last session, under which the Erie Railway Company was enabled to avoid successive suits for damages, was recommitted to the Committee on Revision of Laws. This is considered an Erie victory. A petition, signed by some influential citizens, was presented to the House from the Third Assembly District, asking the removal from Newark of the Soldiers' Home, on the ground that it is a nuisance. Other measures were suggested for the better care of soldiers.... The Senate has made the consideration of the Fifteenth Amendment the special order for Tuesday of next week.... Both Houses have passed a bill to allow indicted persons to testify in their own behalf. Mr. A. W. DIMMOCK, a New-York broker, but a resident of Elizabeth, today made a proposition to the Senate to give five acres of land and $25,000 toward the erection of a suitable building if the State capital should be removed to Elizabeth.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.17	45	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.28	28	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	29.99	21	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.16	23	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.12	52	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.22	26	W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	29.96	29	S.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.22	32	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.24	19	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne	29.14	32	S.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	30.12	18	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	29.89	32	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.12	29	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.40	30	....	Calm.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.22	45	....	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.96	28	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.29	40	....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.30	34	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.56	46	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-York	30.05	25	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	30.30	34	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	30.11	24	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.18	25	....	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.36	37	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	30.05	20	N. E.	Gentle.	L. rain.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.23	29	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.22	46	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah	30.25	40	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.96	28	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.87	20	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Toledo, O.	30.19	20	....	Calm.	Clear.
Washington	30.19	13	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.29	36	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.24	28	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-London	30.00	20	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mt. Washingt'n	23.77	8	N.W.	Gentle.	Snow.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

The Storm on Mount Washington—Clouds Pouring in from the Sea.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Observation taken at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 23.44, being a change of minus .11 since last report; thermometer 8°, being a change of plus 5° since last report; relative humidity, .78; calm. We observed a brilliant auroral display last night. Heavy masses of clouds were pouring in from the ocean all day. The sky is entirely overcast with a stratum of clouds. It has been snowing since 5 P. M.

Snow East, North and South.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—A heavy snow-storm commenced at 11 o'clock A. M., and continues to-night.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—A severe snow storm raged here all day, until 6 P. M. The evening trains are delayed by heavy drifts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Up to noon today snow to the depth of nine and a half inches has fallen. The storm commenced at midnight. This is the deepest of the season.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 14.—The dangers of a freshet are passed, the Savannah River is falling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—A heavy rain-storm prevails here and generally along the coast.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 14.—In the Senate, today, a communication was presented from the Ministers' Association of Cincinnati, strongly protesting against the passage of a law to license houses of prostitution. The bill now before the House on this subject cannot pass.

THE TENNESSEE HEARD FROM.

Report of a British Bark Just Arrived at Boston.

A War Vessel Seen Off Hayti Answering the Description of the Tennessee—The Vessel in Good Condition—Speculations of the Navy Department.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Capt. HOPKINS, of the bark *Mary Baker*, which arrived here today from Miragoane, Hayti, reports:

"Jan. 26, off St. Nicolas Mole, north-west end of Hayti, saw an American man-of-war; when first seen she was under steam alone, but she immediately made sail, and steered for the east end of Cuba under both steam and sail; the steamer was very long, and ship-rigged; weather fine at the time."

From the description of the steamer it was supposed she might have been the *Tennessee*, but as her course would have been in the opposite direction, it is concluded that the vessel was some other American man-of-war cruising in those waters.

The Steamer Surely the Tennessee—Dispatch from Boston to Secretary Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury today received the following telegram from Boston:

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

Capt. HOPKINS, of the British bark *Mary Baker*, from St. Michael, which arrived at this port this morning, reports that on the 28th of January he saw an American man-of-war off Mole St. Nicholas, on north-west side of Hayti. When first seen was under steam. Soon after stood to the east end of Cuba under sail and steam, going very slow, ensign set. Her description answers to that of the *Tennessee*.

(Signed.) T. M. FISKE,
Special Deputy Collector.

Speculations of the Navy Department—Reason for the Belief that the Vessel Noticed was the Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Navy Department entertains no doubt that the ship seen by Capt. HOPKINS on the 28th of January was the *Tennessee*. No other vessel of her description could have been in that region at that time. The only vessel similar to her is the *Severn*, Admiral LEE's flag-ship, which was at Kingston, in Jamaica, on that day, as reported by the Admiral's last dispatch. It is believed that when Capt. TEMPLE found himself on the north coast of Hayti, he encountered adverse winds, which prevented him from going through the Mona passage, and that he, therefore, resolved to go through the windward passage around the west end of the Island of Hayti, visiting Samana Bay last. This is also strictly consistent with the resolution of the Commissioners made on the morning of their departure, that they would proceed to San Domingo City direct before commencing their investigations, possibly touching at Puerto Plata, on the north coast, on route. It is also exceedingly probable that the *Tennessee* also encountered adverse winds in the windward passage, which accounts for her tacking under sail, reported by Capt. HOPKINS. The time indicated, eleven days, is, by calculation, almost precisely the time required to place her where she is reported to have been seen, using her sails when she could and steaming slowly the remainder of the time.

To the Associated Press.

The only two steamers of the United States Navy similarly rigged to the *Tennessee* in the Gulf, are the *Severn*, Admiral LEE's flag-ship, and the *Congress*, both of which, though somewhat smaller, have a resemblance to the *Tennessee*. The latest reports to the Department also preclude the idea that the steamer sighted on the 28th could be either of those steamers. The *Severn* arrived at Kingston on the 26th, and was still there on the 28th. The *Congress* was at Key West on the 24th, and the probabilities were strongly in favor of her remaining there for some time. The *Yantic*, *Nantasket*, *Swatara*, all much smaller and differently rigged from the *Tennessee*, are cruising about San Domingo, but it is hardly possible that either of them could have been mistaken for the *Tennessee*.

SLAUGHTER OF NEGROES.

Raid of 500 Masked Kukluxes on a South Carolina Jail—Ten Negroes Taken Out and Butchered—Indignation in the Community.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 14.—Much excitement prevails in Columbia, S. C., owing to the outrages of the Kuklux in the upper counties. A body of 500 masked horsemen surrounded the jail of Union County on Sunday night, tied the jailer, and took out ten negro prisoners confined on charges of murder and arson. Six of these were shot, two hanged, and two are missing. The pretext for the crime was, that the prisoners were about to be removed to Columbia on a writ of habeas corpus. Much indignation at the lynching prevails among the masses of the people, without regard to party.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Love, Murder and Suicide at Sing Sing.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young German by the name of JACOB SCHONBERGER, at Sing Sing, where he resided and where he has been employed as a clerk in a distillery, in a fit of jealousy, shot a young German girl named FREDERIKA MYER, to whom he had been paying his addresses, killing her on the spot, and then discharged his revolver at his own head, inflicting a fatal wound. A telegram received at 6 o'clock P. M., stated that he was still alive, but it was not then believed that he could survive very long. Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, was called to hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased young woman.

The Liederkranz Ball.

The Liederkranz Society held its annual ball at the Academy of Music last evening. The affair had all the picturesque features of earlier gatherings, and was characterized, like them, by a very cleverly-planned, and less skillfully carried out, preliminary pageant, by a tremendous crowd toward midnight, and by excellent opportunities for dancing, to capital music, from 1 o'clock until 4. The intentions of the Liederkranz Society in relation to the tableaus and procession have already found place in these columns. We cannot say that they were so literally fulfilled as to make the descriptive programme unnecessary, but with the aid of that elaborate document the spectator was enabled to get along very satisfactorily. We have no mind to rehearse the story already printed here. By way of a reminder of its principal points, we may mention that the first part of it, dealing with the scenes acted on the stage, rested upon the legend of the slumber of Barbarossa, broken by the proclamation of German unity. The cortège following brought before the audience, as it was proposed, King WILLIAM, a blonde representative of Imperial Fatherland, delegates from the principal arms of the Prussian forces, a lad in a gigantic mouse-trap, illustrative of Paris, a *mitrailleuse*, as ill-worked for the successful discharge of flowers as was many a French weapon for the performance of its sterner mission, and numerous comical personages who heaped funny papers and bouquets upon the laughing throng. A brief ballet was included in these prefatory proceedings, which naturally resolved themselves into the familiar form of a ball. An exceedingly pretty order of dancing, printed in colors and shaped to show on one side a miniature knapsack, surmounted by a cat, and to exhibit on the other a carnivalistic party blown to the heavens by the explosion of a bombshell, was in the hands of the dancers, who filled its blank lines by means of a neat pencil attached, and reached the last piece of music—the twentieth—at the early hour already referred to. Plenty bright sights, ball-room intrigues after the well-known fashion, and a decided scarcity of persons of doubtful repute, will be fresh in the memories of the guests of the Liederkranz whensoever they may look back to the reunion of the present year.

ALBANY.

The Broadway Widening Job in the Senate—A Ship-Canal Around Hell Gate—Fenian Buncombe, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871.

The cunningly-devised scheme presented by TWEED last evening to enable the "Ring" thieves to cover up their tracks in connection with the Broadway widening "job," appeared in print on the Senate files this morning. The unusual haste in getting the bill printed and put on the files, indicated a purpose to rush it through without delay, but, unfortunately, several Democratic Senators failed to put in an appearance this morning, and, as it could not be passed without their votes, it has to lie over until their arrival. The bill was reached, however, in Committee of the Whole and gave rise to a brief but interesting discussion.

AN AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

After the bill had been read through, Mr. CHAPMAN (Rep.) moved to strike out the fourth section. He said there appeared to be a difference of opinion regarding the origin, object, and intent of this bill, and, in order to find out, if possible, what there was in it, he moved to strike out this section. The first section of the bill, he said, seemed to provide for an appeal from the decision of a Special Term Judge to the General Term, but when we came to the fourth section we found that such an appeal was rendered unnecessary by allowing the Mayor to move before another Special Term Judge to vacate the order from which an appeal had been provided in section 1. Another clause of section 4 provided that no Judge should be disqualified from hearing the case on account of his being personally interested in the case, or on account of relationship to parties who were interested. This seemed to him to be an extraordinary provision. There were other objectionable clauses in this section; in fact, the section seemed to him to cover a great deal of ground.

TWEED EXPLAINS.

Mr. TWEED, in reply, said that nearly every Judge in the City of New-York owned property on the line of the proposed improvement—an improvement which, he said, the entire people of New-York were clamoring for. In order that the case might be heard before one of those Judges, this clause had been inserted. Ordinarily, he was free to say, such a clause would not be proper; but this was an exceptional case—a case that probably would not occur again in a hundred years. As to the claim which authorizes the new Commissioners to extend the area of assessments for the improvement, (the old bill did not allow assessments below Fourteenth-street,) he believed it would meet with the approval of every citizen of New-York. The widening of Broadway was an improvement that would benefit the whole City, and all persons should aid in defraying the expense thereof. The citizens of New-York, he said, desired two things: First, that the action of the old Commissioners, about which so much complaint had been made, should be annulled; and second, that the improvement should go on. He knew nothing about the matter until his attention was called to it by the public Press. The City absolutely required that the improvement should proceed. All the restrictions of the old bill were in this bill, and now that public attention had been so generally called to it, he was satisfied that the public would see to it that the work was honestly done. He hoped the Senator would withdraw his motion to strike out.

Mr. KENNEDY, Republican, wished to inquire if it was not possible to get in the City of New-York a Judge to hear the case who was not personally interested. From the organization of the Government there had been a legal prohibition against a Judge sitting in a case in which he was interested. It was not merely a question of the purity of the Bench, but it was a question of good taste. It would seem to him better to send a Judge to New-York to do this business than to insert this unseemly clause in the bill.

Mr. TWEED said that matter had been fully considered and discussed, and it had been found on investigation that there was not a Judge in New-York who was not interested personally or related to some one who was.

Mr. HARDENBURGH (Democrat, said that under no circumstances whatever, and in no case, however exceptional, could he bring his mind to vote for such a clause as that. The legal prohibition against Judges hearing cases in which they were interested was universal and eminently proper. It was founded on general principles, and not designed for special cases or for special Judges. It was based on the idea that Judges, "like CÆSAR's wife, should be above suspicion." For one, he would never, in any case, vote to remove this prohibition.

The Chairman (Senator MORGAN) then put Mr. CHAPMAN's motion to strike out the fourth section to vote, and there were several yeas to a single nay. The Chairman immediately declared the motion lost, and a call for a count was declared out of order. Mr. MORGAN had evidently been instructed in his duty before he took the chair. It should be stated here that Mr. MORGAN was called to the chair, when the Senate went into Committee of the Whole, by TWEED, who acted to-day as President of the Senate in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. HARDENBURGH then moved that the Committee rise and report progress on the bill, which would leave it to be brought up again in Committee of the Whole. This motion was carried, but as soon as they went out of Committee, Senator GENET moved to disagree with the report of the Committee, and order the bill to a third reading, and that this motion lie on the table. This was carried, and the bill now awaits the arrival of Senators CREAMER, MURPHY and CAULDWELL, when GENET will call from the table his motion to order it to a third reading. If Senator HARDENBURGH adheres to what he said today, the bill can never pass in its present shape, as no Republican will vote for it, and it requires the vote of every Democratic Senator, including HARDENBURGH, to pass any bill.

A SHIP-CANAL AROUND HELL GATE.

Senator PIERCE today introduced a bill, at the request of certain parties in New-York and Brooklyn, for the construction of a ship-canal around Hell Gate. The capital stock of the Company, which is to be entitled the "East River Ship-canal Company," is to be $4,500,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The City of New-York is authorized to subscribe for 20,000 shares, and the City of Brooklyn 15,000 shares, on the vote of a majority of both branches of the Common Councils of those cities. The canal is to be six hundred feet wide, and the Company is authorized to collect tolls not exceeding fifteen cents per ton for vessels over two hundred tons, and a sum not named for vessels of less tonnage. The bill provides that any time in ten years the United States Government, or the State of New-York, shall have the right to take possession of the canal on paying to the Company the cost thereof, with interest and ten per cent. additional. The only corporators named in the bill are Samuel Samuels, Henry A. Trowbridge, Richard Schell, Charles G. Clark, and Rufus Ingalls.

THE FENIAN BUNCOMBE.

Assemblyman MURPHY's joint resolutions, welcoming the Fenian exiles, were called up in the Senate this morning and adopted *nem. con.*

S.

Some Facts About the Broadway Widening Job—The Original Awards—Proposed Bill for the Regulation of Forfeiture of Life Insurance Policies—Work in the Assembly.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871.

The amendments which TWEED reported in the Senate, last evening in connection with the repeal of the Broadway widening "job," created no surprise among the initiated here, because it was generally known among the "faithful few" at the outset that the repeal act was only a subterfuge, to cover new and probably greater iniquities. As the swindle now stands, the awards made for the property taken along the route of the proposed improvement amount in the aggregate to $9,000,000, but $4,000,000 at the outside is all that the property is really worth, according to the statements of a certain member of the original Commission, who announces his willingness to make an affidavit to that effect.

THE ORIGINAL AWARDS.

The first awards were made at the rate of $2,000 a foot for corner lots and $1,500 a foot for inside lots, but after the Commission had passed into the hands of the "Ring" the awards were increased by multiplying the figures by four, $8,000 being allowed for corners, and $6,000 for inside lots. Several plots of ground situated in the vicinity of Broadway and Thirty-third-street, directly owned by one of the Tammany leaders, were estimated by the Commission to be worth $80,000 each, for the parts appropriated. They are only valued at $20,000 each in the real estate market. This is simply one of many specimens of the corrupt operations of the Commission. The death of Mr. JAMES WATSON, late County Auditor, seemed at first to threaten TWEED and his coadjutors with a public exposure of the scandalous conspiracy. When it was reported that Mr. WATSON's condition had become critical, the liveliest solicitude was manifested for the unfortunate gentleman, and numerous telegrams passed between Albany and New-York concerning his health. Subsequently to his decease, the Repeal bill was prepared, with a view of preventing the exposure of the "job." It was known several days ago that the interested property-owners could not allow the awards to be nullified without a bitter fight, so it was then determined to defeat them by bringing forward amendments for the rescinding of the action of the Commission by an appeal to the Supreme Court.

FORFEITURE OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

Mr. FLAGG, of Troy, will introduce a new bill in the Assembly in the course of a few days providing for the regulation of the forfeiture of life insurance policies. It is regarded as a very important act, and is likely to excite considerable opposition to its passage on the part of insurance companies. Heretofore the holders of policies have been completely at the mercy of the companies, and the want of such a bill as the present one has long been felt. It was drafted by Hon. A. H. PURDY, of the United States District-Attorney's office at New-York. Its principal sections are as follows:

SECTION 2. All life insurance companies in the State of New-York shall in all cases serve a written notice upon each person holding a life insurance policy under said company, or upon the assignee of the policy held by any person under such company, provided said assignment is recorded on the books of said company, notifying such person at least ten days before the premium on said policy is due, that the same shall be due and payable on the day on which such premium is due, and payable according to the provisions of the policy, such notice to be served on the policy-holder in person, or on some person designated by him to accept such service.

SEC. 3. No life insurance Company in the State of New-York shall forfeit any policy of life insurance held by any person for the non-payment of any premium due on such policy until ten days after the day on which such premium on said policy shall become due, not including the day on which such premium shall become due and payable. And the notice provided for in section 2 of this act shall have been served, and an affidavit of personal service of such notice shall, in all cases of forfeiture, be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county in which the policy was issued. Provided always that if the holder of any life insurance policy issued by any life insurance Company in the State of New-York shall have left the State without designating any person to accept the service of notice prescribed in section 2 of this act; or if any policy-holder cannot be found after due and diligent search, the filing an affidavit of search for such policy-holder in the office of the Clerk of the county in which such policy was issued, and after waiting the ten days, as is hereinbefore provided, then in the case of the non-payment of any premium then due, the policy may be forfeited. But in all cases any policy-holder, or his or her representative, shall be at liberty to pay the premium within the ten days of grace, as is hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 4. No part of any life insurance policy shall be so construed as to waive the rights of service of the notice prescribed in section second of this act, or the right of ten days of grace, provided in section third of this act. But the waiver of these rights must in all cases be in writing, and be executed, in the presence of a witness not in the employ of the Insurance Company, before a notary public.

QUIET DAY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly did very little today except to transact general order business. Messrs. PEARCE, of Franklin County, and SELKREG, of Tompkins County, presided alternately while the House was sitting as Committee of the Whole. The only important action taken was the ordering of Mr. JAMES IRVING's bill in regard to drug-clerks to a third reading. It is probable that it will be unanimously passed.

C. M.

The Children's Aid Society Investigation—Baseless Character of the Accusations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The examination of the officials of this Society, Mr. C. L. BRACE, Mr. TRACY and Mr. HOLSTA, was continued this evening by Senator MORTON, before Mr. TWEED and the Committee. Mr. D. R. JAQUES, trustee of the Society appeared in its behalf. Mr. FRIEDGAR presented his testimony, which was mainly hearsay and rumor. He admitted on cross-examination that no interference was made with the religious belief of the children sent West, and that names were never changed. Catholic children were often placed in Catholic families. He charged the Society with calling in clergymen to the lodging-house meetings. Severe charges were made by him against Mr. TROY, an employe of the Society, but were unsupported by any evidence. The emigration, he admitted, was useful and well-conducted during the eleven years in which he had charge of it, but he censured it now on the ground that some of the large boys came back to the city. In cross-examination he could give no instances. The great proportion of the 4,000 children whom he took out had turned out well. Mr. TRACY being put under oath, testified that of 4,000 or 5,000 he had placed, a very large proportion had done well, and that he knew of but two cases who had run away from his parties. Mr. HOLSTA testified to the accuracy of the Society's records. Miss ROSS offered some unimportant testimony in regard to the Girls' Lodging-house. Mr. BRACE stated that the slanders which had been uttered on hearsay by Mr. FRIEDGAR against Mr. TROY, had come from girls of bad character, and had never reached the ears of the officials of the Society. They had the fullest confidence in his character. The whole evidence was entirely based on rumor. Senator MORTON conducted the examination with an evident leaning against the Society. Most of the evidence would not have been received for an instant in a Court of law. The case was postponed to continue the examination of other officials of the society. S.

Fire in Boston—Worsted and Trimming Store Burned.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—A fire this evening in the worsted and trimming store of S. COHEN & CO., Nos. 285 and 287 Washington-street, caused a damage to the amount of about $15,000; insured.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER

"Mrs. Bennett" a Wicked Impostor—She Obtains Sympathy and Money, and Then Gets Helplessly Intoxicated—Work at the Wreck—No More Bodies Found—A Presentiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAMBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871.

The woman who calls herself Mrs. SARAH BENNETT, who came here last Thursday, and has been here ever since until today, looking, as she has said, for the dead body of her husband, killed in the recent accident, and exciting sympathy and obtaining money by a most pitiful story, is a wretched impostor and a degraded person. She gave out she had been married to JAMES BENNETT five years, and that he was a professor of languages; that they arrived at the Erie depot one week ago yesterday, in the afternoon; that her husband left her at the Jersey City depot at 5¼, she intending to go to Inglewood, where he had obtained board for her and he to the Thirtieth-street depot of the Hudson River Railroad Company, where he was to take passage on the unfortunate train for Buffalo, there to look for employment; that he was to write to her on the following Wednesday; that she went to the Post-office on that day, but got no letter; that when about to return she purchased a New-York paper, and in it read of the disaster; that she then came directly here, and from this point telegraphed to Buffalo and other places to ascertain if her husband was still alive; that to these telegrams she got no answer; and still she was in dire distress; she had with her a bright little boy about two years and six months old; he was very scantily dressed, and by his woe-begone appearance excited pity everywhere; the woman's story was always told with extraordinary precision, and as a consequence drew around her very many warm friends, among whom was the widow LAWSON, of this place, who took her and her child in and did everything in her power to make them comfortable. Yesterday the self-called Mrs. BENNETT went to Poughkeepsie, to see if she could identify any of the clothing which was taken from the wreck and stored there in Mr. ANDRUS' store. Upon entering the store her eyes rested upon a hat, and with an exclamation "That is my husband's hat," fainted. Coroner ANDRUS states that afterward another man's name was found in the hat. Nevertheless the woman thus excited Poughkeepsie sympathy and found more friends on every side, some of whom gave her money. She reached here, on her return, shortly after 3 P. M., and went directly to Mrs. LAWSON's, and there told the story of her Poughkeepsie visit, the identification of the hat, the fainting fit and the gathering of sympathetic friends. Subsequently a party of Poughkeepsie gentlemen had an interview with her, and, after hearing her story, made up a purse of $20 for her. At 9 o'clock last evening she was beastly intoxicated, and conducted herself in such an outrageous manner that her new friends deserted her, and she was sent away. She staggered into the depot and fell her full length upon the floor, when she was picked up and laid upon a settee, and then quilts and blankets were sent from neighboring houses with which to keep her warm. While she lay there her room at Mrs. LAWSON's was searched and two pawn-tickets were found. One represented a muff at SIMPSON & Co.'s, No. 105 Bowery; it was pawned Jan. 30, 1871, for fifty cents, and the ticket is signed "Rhiner." The other represents one shawl and a pin at No. 172 Canal-street. They were pawned for one dollar, Nov. 26, 1870. There was also a bottle found in her room. This morning she left here, going south on the Poughkeepsie train, but was taken from the cars at Tarrytown, placed under arrest as an impostor, and started for Poughkeepsie Jail.

At the wreck there is but little going on, as a snow-storm prevails. Work about the bridge and vicinity is seriously delayed. GEORGE POLK, the diver, was to descend this morning, but he says the atmosphere is too thick, and, moreover, the staging over the locomotive shades the water below, and makes everything dark. The engine is not much broken, and has been placed upon the track. This morning a trunk was partially hauled from the water, but it slipped from the hook again. Ladies' under-garments were also hauled out. Mr. TUFT, the Chief Engineer of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and MICHAEL VOLK, an engineer of that road, are here to ascertain if the man who was riding on the locomotive was an Erie Railroad engineer. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is here today subpoening witnesses for the legislative investigation. At noon today in consequence of the severity of the storm, work was again abandoned at the wreck. The cold increases, and the clothes of the laborers are covered with ice, and many have ears frozen. Besides, the blocking, planks, and tackling are covered with ice, so further efforts for the day are useless.

A gentleman from Buffalo states that VOSBURGH, the sleeping-car conductor, must have had a presentiment of the accident. When he started from Buffalo to come East, he told Mr. GATES, the sleeping-car agent, that he didn't want to come; that he would give everything he had if he could be let off. He also bade his wife good-bye three times, and when he left she followed him for a half a mile. On the night of the accident she walked the floor all night, and when told of it in the morning said, "Don't go no further; I expected it."

Mrs. Bennett Released Through Sympathy for her Children—The Legislative Committee's Investigation.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The woman SARAH BENNETT, charged with being an impostor, was brought here today, but out of sympathy for her children, no complaint was made against her. She left for New-York on the 5 o'clock P. M. train.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Railroad Committee of the House met this morning, in the matter of the New-Hamburg accident, and examined CHARLES WENDELL, Treasurer of the Central and Hudson River Railroads, as to the number of employes on the oil-train, salaries paid, and duties. The Committee then adjourned, with the understanding that a resolution be offered in the House proposing joint action with the Senate Committee on the same subject.

The Alleged Maltreatment of the Bodies of Victims—A Denial.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14.—H. G. EASTMAN has drawn up a statement which he, in common with other citizens of New-Hamburg, wishes published, emphatically denying the truth of the statement that the bodies of victims of the disaster were cruelly treated.

The Price of "Economy"—Pillaging the Bodies of the Dead.

A Syracuse paper publishes a doubtful report that the proprietors of sleeping-car lines have made a present of $10,000 to the wife of Conductor VOSBURG, who was killed in the late Hudson River accident. The Boston *Traveller* of Monday evening gives the following:

"Rev. Mr. DUNN, of the Beach-street Presbyterian Church, who was formerly pastor of a church within a mile of the scene of the railroad disaster at New-Hamburg, and who visited that place on Saturday, preached a sermon yesterday morning, in which the lessons taught by that calamity were discussed. He prefaced it with the statement that the bridge across the creek had long been considered unsafe, though the fact that signal men had been stationed there, day and night, had been regarded as a surety against accident. This Winter, for the first time in many years, no signal man had been employed there at night. He said the railroad officials had done but little to aid in recovering the bodies of the dead. This work was done by the citizens of New-Hamburg, who were deserving of commendation rather than censure, for their conduct since the disaster. The pillaging reported by the Press was the work of persons coming from the larger river towns north and south of that place."

Testimony Before the Legislative Committee—Vice-President Vanderbilt to be Examined Today.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Joint Legislative Committee on Railroads met this afternoon to investigate the cause of the recent railroad calamity. Senator GENET presided. OLIVER P. BUELL, of New-York, appeared for the State at the request of the Attorney-General. CHARLES JOHNSON, Engrossing Clerk to the Senate, who was on the express train at the time of the disaster, was the only witness examined. He did not see the collision, and knew nothing whatever about the cause of it. The Committee will reassemble to-morrow afternoon, when W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President of the road, and others will be called to testify.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

RESOLUTIONS FROM INDIANA.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, presented joint resolutions of the Indiana Legislature for an appropriation for the completion of the harbor at Michigan City, Lake Michigan. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ROSS, of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution granting the Fort Harker Military Reservation to the State of Kansas as an experimental school for agriculture. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the selection of cadets to the Military and Naval Academies. Referred to the same Committee. In making such appointments Representatives are required to select one from three applicants standing highest, after a competitive examination conducted by a committee of three residents of the district, who are to be designated by said Representatives. The bill also prohibits the examination or admission within two years of any candidate who fails to pass the examination at the Military or Naval Academy.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill, making an appropriation for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy in Charleston, S. C.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Finance Committee, reported with amendments the House bill authorizing the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely the House bill for the adjustment of the accounts of certain Collectors of Internal Revenue; also, with amendments, the bill for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States, under the several acts levying direct taxes. The latter bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed, Mr. SHERMAN giving notice he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. SHERMAN reported also adversely the House joint resolution to remit duties upon certain imported articles donated for the benefit of the destitute citizens of France.

Mr. SHERMAN explained in regard to this bill that the Finance Committee sympathized entirely with its object, but thought it impracticable, as it would be impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to pass upon all the articles of imported merchandise covered by the bill.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts—Does the Senator see any way in which the object can be accomplished?

Mr. SHERMAN—Only by direct appropriation from the Treasury.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution for the relief of JOHN L. THOMAS and EDWIN H. WEBSTER, the present and former Collectors of the port of Baltimore, which was considered.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, without objecting to the bill, suggested the propriety of a general law covering all similar cases of embezzlement of public moneys by employes.

Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon, moved an amendment to include the case of a Customs Collector in Oregon.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, thought the bill would lead to debate, and under his objection it was laid over.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely upon the House bill directing the Secretary of State to cause to be brought home and interred the remains of Gens. ASHMAN and STEADMAN, and ELISHA N. SAULNIER, late United States Consul at Vera Cruz.

Mr. SUMNER explained that the conclusion of the Committee was reached very reluctantly, and only because they believed the passage of the bills would be practically the adoption of a rule by which the Government would be bound to bring home the remains of all public servants dying abroad. On his motion the bills were indefinitely postponed.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. COLE, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the Post-office Appropriation bill. Ordered to be printed.

One of the amendments authorizes the Postmaster-General to increase the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, by doubling the number of trips by means of steamers of 4,000 tons burden, and increasing the subsidy of the China mail line from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

REWARD OF MERIT.

The House joint resolution appropriating $5,000 to GEORGE F. ROBINSON, in recognition of his services in saving the life of Secretary SEWARD, in April, 1865, was taken up, on motion of Mr. HAMLIN, who said that such services would have been recognized by any other Government long ere this, and that, if the thing was done at all, it should be done gracefully. Passed.

INCREASE OF FEDERAL COURTS.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. RICE, of Arkansas, took up as the business of the morning hour the House bill authorizing terms of the United States District Courts to be held in Helena, Ark.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, objected to the bill as one creating new judicial districts, unnecessarily attended with large expense, and unwarranted by the business of the Courts throughout the country.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, concurred with Mr. TRUMBULL, and deprecated, as one of the growing evils of the day which should be repressed, the disposition to carry into the Federal Courts business legitimately pertaining to the State Courts. He opposed the further increase of United States Courts.

THE GULF SUBSIDY BILL PASSED.

The bill was superseded, at 1:20 o'clock P. M., by the unfinished business—Mr. KELLOGG's Subsidy bill, authorizing a mail steam-ship service in the Gulf of Mexico, between the ports of New-Orleans, La., and certain ports of the Republic of Mexico. The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to strike out all the names of the corporators so as to leave the Postmaster-General free as heretofore in such cases, to contract with the best parties at the best rates. His object was to test the sense of the Senate upon the propriety of limiting the Postal Department in contracting to a particular set of men, no matter how good. In the matter of subsidies there should be no departure from the plan heretofore pursued in the issuance of proposals, &c. The retention of these names would make it patent to all the world, except to the respectable gentlemen named, that the bill was nothing but a job.

Mr. KELLOGG said some of the corporators were among the most wealthy, enterprising, and disinterested citizens of New-Orleans, which city was most interested in the proposed lines; besides, the bill was predicated in part upon a concession by the Mexican Congress in favor of one of the corporators named in the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS' motion was agreed to upon a division—34 to 20.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, desired the attention of the Senate a few moments to present a memorial embracing the views of a large number of merchants and ship-owners of New-York. He said it came to him with the weight and influence of a large number of prominent business men of New-York, men of character and well known to the country. It was in the nature of a remonstrance against all Subsidy bills. While their views were entitled to great consideration and respect, he felt that he ought to say to the Senate that he could not entirely concur with them, as would be apparent from his willingness to support the bill now before the Senate with some amendments, which he hoped would be made. He added, the memorial referred to was an earnest remonstrance against all Subsidy bills, representing that they are a specious pretense for the revival of American commerce, and concluding by saying that American citizens are entitled, in common with all other people, to purchase ships in the cheapest markets, as they can thereby compete with the rest of the world.

Mr. KELLOGG advocated the bill as a means of reviving our commerce, particularly the Mexican trade.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, thought the effect of subsidizing iron steamers would be the destruction of the sailing craft in the Gulf trade. He maintained that the commerce proposed by the bill to be secured was already in American bottoms. Any anticipation of a return for a subsidy in the way of postal receipts would prove a delusion.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved the reference of the bill to a special committee of one member from each of the seven committees which he named. After asserting his opposition, not only to the subsidizing of ships, but also of the lobby, and to all the other corrupt practices accompanying such legislation, he proceeded to comment upon the various propositions looking to a revival of American commerce.

Mr. DAVIS' motion was disagreed to.

After the adoption of numerous amendments, materially modifying it, the bill was reported to the Senate and passed—yeas 29, nays 21. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Cole, Corbett, Fenton, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Hill, Howard, Kellogg, McDonald, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Warner, Williams, Wilson, Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Conkling, Davis, Edmunds, Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, Howell, Johnston, Morrill of Vermont, Pratt, Sprague, Stearns, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers—21.

The bill as passed directs the Postmaster-General to advertise for, and authorizes him to contract with, responsible persons, who shall be American citizens, upon the most advantageous terms, for the conveyance of a semi-monthly mail service from New-Orleans, via Galveston, to certain Mexican ports, the contractors, within eighteen months, to construct three first-class iron steam-ships of not less than 1,500 tons burden each, to be subject to acceptance or rejection by the Postmaster-General, and approved by the constructor detailed by the Secretary of the Navy. In time of war or danger the Government to take the vessels by purchase or payment of a sum equivalent to interest on ascertained value. The mail contract not to exceed ten years, nor the annual compensation $100,000. Reasonable compensation to be paid for the first eighteen months for any pioneer vessel to be placed upon the route.

RECOMPENSE OF A NEGOTIATOR.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bills reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill making an appropriation of $14,000 for compensation of NICHOLAS P. TRIST as negotiator of treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo was discussed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. FOWLER, of Tennessee, advocated the bill; and Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, and Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, opposed it. The discussion developed the fact that the services for which compensation was asked were rendered subsequent to the recall of Mr. TRIST as Minister to Mexico, but that the treaty negotiated by him was accepted by the Government.

Mr. THURMAN narrated the particulars of the negotiation referred to, showing that Mr. TRIST acted without authority, and in defiance of the Government; that the treaty was most unpalatable to the United States Government; that Gen. SCOTT and Mr. TRIST subsequently quarreled very bitterly, and the latter was sent home under a technical arrest. The only ground, in Mr. THURMAN's opinion, upon which the bill could be maintained was that, notwithstanding Mr. TRIST did that for which he might have been punished, the Government adopted his acts, and not only condoned his offense, but took advantage of what he did.

Mr. FOWLER alluded to the fact, brought out in the debate, that the claimant was a relative of THOMAS JEFFERSON. He and Mr. TRIST had the assistance of Gen. SCOTT in the negotiation, and argued that it would be in bad faith, dishonest and dishonorable to refuse to pay for the service after the Government had accepted it.

The bill passed—yeas 24, nays 12.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. SUMNER then called up the House bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said that ocean-telegraph enterprises had been delayed by the apprehension on the part of foreigners that there would be some interference with that system of communication by the United States. Congress ought not to hesitate to express its desire for the success of such enterprises, and he regarded the bill as affording an excellent opportunity for such an expression.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, inquired whether the bill contained any limitation as to the cost of a message.

Mr. BAYARD said it did not, and he did not think it should.

Mr. NYE thought otherwise, and would prepare an amendment upon the point.

Mr. BAYARD suggested that the amendments to the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations be withdrawn to facilitate the passage of the bill.

Mr. SUMNER thought the amendment would be approved by the House, and that the bill would not be endangered on that account.

Mr. NYE then offered and advocated an amendment limiting the charge for a message of ten words to Europe to $5.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the amendment as uncalled for in view of the carefully-prepared provisions of the bill.

Mr. NYE said the Cable Companies were in the habit of circulating false reports of the breaking of cables as pretexts for enabling them to double their rates. For one he was not disposed to be left entirely at the mercy of English capitalists. Under the restriction he proposed sufficiently large dividends could be made by any company.

Without action on the bill, the Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITION.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, presented a petition from the merchants of New-York, to repeal the laws imposing unjust taxation.

REPORT OF A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, from the Conference Committee on the West Point Military Academy Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BROOKS, of Massachusetts, called up the contested election case of SHEAFE against TILLMAN, from the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee, the resolutions being that SHEAFE, the contestant, is not entitled to the seat, and that TILLMAN, the sitting member, is; and that SHEAFE should be paid $4,500 for the expenses of the contest.

The resolutions were agreed to without discussion, somewhat to the surprise of Mr. BROOKS, who had arranged to have an hour's delay, but much to the amusement and satisfaction of the rest of the House.

Mr. BROOKS, however, moved to reconsider the vote, and that motion being a debatable one, he proceeded to deliver his speech in favor of the report.

The discussion was continued for a couple of hours, when the resolutions were again agreed to.

THE DIFFICULTIES AT WEST POINT.

Mr. ASPER, of Missouri, moved to proceed with the consideration of the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the West Point Academy difficulties. Agreed to.

The resolutions reported by the Committee are as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recommend the Secretary of War to restore Cadets BAIRD, BARNES and FLICKINGER to the Military Academy at West Point, to take effect with the beginning of the next Academic year, and then permit them to proceed with the Fourth Class without further punishment for the offenses heretofore committed by them.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recommend that the Secretary of War convene a Court of Inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining what members of the First Class were instigators and leaders in the affair of Jan. 3 at the United States Military Academy, and that such leaders and instigators be at once dismissed from the Military Academy, and the remaining members of the class engaged in the affair be punished at the discretion of a General Court-martial to be convened for their trial.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered the following as a substitute for the second resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recommend that the Secretary of War refuse, at the graduation of the First Class, the customary furlough or leave of absence, but that every member of that class be at once, on their graduation, ordered to their duties as officers of the army, and that no leave of absence, except sick leave, be granted to any of them for one year.

Mr. JOHNSON offered the following as an additional resolution:

Resolved further, That the House of Representatives recommend that the Secretary of War convene a Court of Inquiry to examine into the conduct of the officers on duty at West Point Academy, with a view to ascertain whether they connived at and tried to keep from the public and War Department the wrongs done by the First Class Cadets, thereby encouraging insubordination and riotous conduct at the Academy, and if found guilty that they be relieved from duty at the institution.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, asked leave to offer an additional resolution as follows:

Resolved further, That in the opinion of the House of Representatives the Military Academy at West Point has outlived its usefulness, and ought to be abolished.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, objected to that resolution being offered.

Mr. ASPER, of Maryland, the member of the Committee of Military Affairs who drew up the report, proceeded to address the House in support of the resolutions, reciting the facts in the case, and insisting upon the gravity of the offense committed by the First Class and the necessity of visiting it with appropriate punishment. He regarded the excuse given by the boys—that they were driven to this act because the authorities at Washington were constantly interfering with the discipline of the school and remitting penalties—as a reflection upon President GRANT, and as therefore adding to the offense committed.

Mr. AXTELL, of California, said he approved the first resolution reported by the Committee because it leaned to the side of mercy, but he was opposed to and would vote against the second resolution. It recommended in fact the dismissal of the whole First Class of the Academy, for in that movement there were neither instigators nor leaders. It was a voluntary, impulsive, unanimous movement. He asked members whether they forgot the indiscretions and follies of their college days, and were prepared to mete out to these young men the severest penalties known to college law—expulsion!

Mr. SLOCUM, of New-York, a member of the Subcommittee on Military Affairs which made the investigation, declared that he had not been in favor of the House entering upon the investigation, thinking that the discipline in the school might safely be left to the officers; but as the House had thought proper to order it, he had taken part in it, and had concurred in the resolutions. He defended the officers of the Academy, but recognized that they had had unusual difficulties thrown in their way within the last few years; first, by the admission of a colored cadet, who had proved a great source of embarrassment, and secondly by the presence of a cadet, the son of a man high in authority, who interfered with orders and discipline. If he were the head of such an institution he would rather have twenty negro cadets in it than one cadet so circumstanced. And this had been the position in which the officers at West Point had been placed for the last three years.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he was influenced by no hostile feeling toward the Military Academy, although the effect of its teachings had followed him for years, and inflicted on him more injury than mortal man could ever inflict on him. He had felt its effect from the 18th of April, 1861, till the 8th of November, 1865. It had deprived him of the command of the Army of the James, had sent him home in disgrace, and had prevented him entering the capital of the enemy. But still, he was opposed to Congressional interference with the discipline of the school. Complaint had been made of the bad effect of Executive interference with it, and now they proposed to add to the difficulty by legislative interference with it. He argued against the second resolution, representing what a serious thing it was to blight, as was proposed, the lives of those young men forever. It was their head that had been wrong, in the offense which they had committed; their hearts had been all right. They had acted from what they thought to be a good motive, and for the honor of their corps. As to the conduct of the officers, he remarked that, however much they had been blamable, even so much the more should the boys be excused, because they had not had the teaching which it had been promised their fathers that they should have. As for punishing the ring-leaders, he agreed with Mr. AXTELL that there were none, but that all were alike culpable, and that they would all have to plead guilty. Besides, he did not like to expose the boys to the temptation to accuse each other. He would rather vote for the expulsion of the whole class than vote for the second resolution. He believed that the resolution which he himself had offered, depriving the boys of the customary furlough, would be a punishment proportionate to the offense, and would sufficiently mark the condemnation of their offense by the House.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, disclaimed any disposition to see punishment inflicted on those boys, but he was very much surprised at the argument which he had just heard from the learned lawyer from Massachusetts. That gentleman's arguments were sometimes strange, and he (LOGAN) should not attempt to account for their strangeness. He was surprised at that gentleman's attributing a motive for the offense committed. The motives for a crime were to be found in the circumstances of the crime itself. One of the boys most prominently involved in the offense was from his own town, an appointee of his and the son of one of his friends, but he (LOGAN) felt that he had a duty to perform in this case, and he would not falter in its performance. He would never "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning;" but he would do his duty, though the heavens were to fall, and his duty was to decide the question without reference to the relatives or friends or parents of these cadets. He did not regard it as such a great punishment to turn the offenders out of the Academy. Some of the most gallant officers he had known in the war were men who had been dismissed from West Point. He knew some members of Congress who had been turned out of college. That fact had not kept them out of Congress, though it might have kept them out of jail. [Laughter.]

At the close of Mr. LOGAN's speech, the House seconded the previous question, after which Mr. ASPER, of Missouri, had an hour to close the debate.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked Mr. ASPER to yield him five minutes. Cries of "No! No!" "Vote! Vote!"

Without proceeding further with the question, the House, at 5½, took a recess till 7½, the evening session to be for general debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session of the House the chair was occupied by Mr. BROOKS, of Massachusetts. Several speeches were read, and some members got leave to print their speeches without delivering them. There were but few members present, and the proceedings were entirely devoid of interest.

WEST POINT.

The Misdemeanor of the First Class—Defense of its Conduct by One of its Members.

The following defense of the conduct of the members of the First Class in the West Point Academy, in recently "running off" two of their number, which has been so universally censured, is given by one of the class in a private letter:

On the evening of the 3d January, a cadet of the Fourth Class, BAIRD by name, desiring to visit Buttermilk Falls, (which bears the same relation to West Point cadets of bacchanalian tendencies as Northampton, Chicopee, and Belchertown do to Amherst students similarly inclined,) and desiring to screen himself from the inevitable punishment following such a proceeding, connived with his room-mate (FLICKINGER) to report "all right" to the sentinel in his absence, which was done. The case of the other offender, Cadet BARNES, was in great measure similar. He also reported "all right" to the sentinel on leaving his room, and made such a report a false one by visiting in the room of FLICKINGER.

You will remember that nearly all the regulations of the Academy depend for their proper and efficient enforcement upon the regard for the truth which is cherished by the cadets themselves. And unless there be cherished in the corps a most sincere regard for the truth and a keen sense of honor, the whole body of regulations would cease from that moment to be effective as means of promoting and maintaining discipline. Now to keep this matter of truth-telling up to its original standing, is something here, as in all educational institutions, which falls within the province of the First Class, and made up as the service is so much of custom and precedent, this rule operates possibly with more strictness at West Point than elsewhere. The First Class is looked up to in all things, and their example is strictly followed by the younger classes.

The issue was thus suddenly forced upon us. Three of our comrades had been guilty of lying, and that, too, in its most aggravated form. If we failed to notice it there could be no telling where this habit, so suddenly and auspiciously commenced, was about to carry us. My class met together, and after much careful deliberation it was decided that their case merited the usual punishment of running off. This was no boyish freak, no manifestation on our part of youthful, childish feeling. It was, on the contrary, from its very conception, a most serious affair. We were about to terminate, in a most peremptory manner, the military career of three young men—to change almost in an instant the whole current of their lives. Toward them we had not the slightest hard feeling or ill-will, and none regretted more than we did that we were obliged to resort to such severe measures. But they had lied, and could no longer remain with us; and so, without the slightest violence being done to them, and after having supplied them with money and clothing for their immediate necessities, we sent them away. It was, at best, a sad and painful duty that we had to perform, and I do most sincerely trust that I may never be called upon to do the like again. And yet it was after all the easiest way in which they could have severed their connection with the Academy. By going in the way they did the matter is kept entirely from their friends and the public, and they meet with no difficulty in finding employment, nor do they find, save in the army, the slightest obstacle to success in life. On the contrary, had they remained and been tried by Court-martial, they would have been dismissed, and it would have been published everywhere, and in every paper, great and small, and in articles ranging in size from the whole proceedings of the Court-martial, in the New-York dailies, down to the brief announcement that "Cadets A, B and C had been dismissed for lying," in the most recent weekly in the Western confines of civilization.

You can see an example not only of this, but also of the sound policy of keeping such matters quiet, in the unexpected turn which affairs have taken. In almost every paper in the land, whether for or against them, their names have been published as liars, which cannot fail to work much to their prejudice in the future.

As to our feeling, it is much misrepresented and misunderstood. We are not in the least defiant, nor do we glory in our action. The whole affair was for us painful, and unfortunate in the extreme. Nor did we desire the inference to be drawn that in our action we were arraying ourselves against the authorities, and taking the law into our own hands. On the contrary, our action partook more of the nature of a social body expelling some of its unworthy members. True, in so doing, living as we do under the rules and articles of war, and not under the milder code of civil life, we violated a regulation of the Academy, but our violation was of the letter and not of the spirit of the regulation. We knew that we were rendering ourselves liable to severe punishment, but we would cheerfully submit to it in order to attain the end of maintaining, in its original integrity, that spirit of truth of which the Military Academy is so justly proud.

The report of the Committee in the Congressional *Globe* will give you with much truth the detailed facts in the case. And the articles on "The West Point Troubles" in last week's *Nation* and *Army & Navy Journal*, and the TIMES of Feb. 11, (I think,) will give you more successfully than I have been able to do our intentions in the affair.

Sufferings of the French Prisoners in Dresden.

The following regarding the sufferings of the French prisoners at Dresden, is from a private letter by an American lady abroad:

"There are but few arrivals of foreigners here this Winter, except the French prisoners, who suffer from the cold to a fearful extent. I refer particularly to the 'common soldiers'—all those in the ranks—as none are allowed to live in private lodgings. There are many who have been accustomed to luxuries who have now to endure all the deprivations and hardships of the barracks, and associate with the low and coarse rabble composing a majority of the prisoners. I heard of one very young soldier, the son of a nobleman, who had not a single companion in the barracks where he is confined, whose father offered twenty thousand thalers to the Government for permission to occupy private lodgings, but it was in vain. There are twenty-two thousand prisoners in Dresden, and a great number confined in barracks lately built, so near to the river that when the ice breaks up in the Spring it is feared that the buildings will be inundated, and the people are in a fine state of perplexity and trouble as to what they shall do in case this happens. The poor fellows complain that they are suffering so much from the cold as to have no feeling below their knees."

Savings Banks in Massachusetts—Their Number and Deposits.

The Commissioner of Savings Banks in Massachusetts has recently made his annual report to the Legislature, from which it appears that, on the 29th of October last, there were 140 savings banks in the State, eight of which were established in 1870. The whole amount of deposits in these banks at that date was $135,745,097 54, an increase during the year of $[illegible], and for the last two years of $40,000,761. The whole number of depositors was 488,797, which gives an average of $277 71 to each depositor. The increase of deposits within the last four years has been 100 per cent.; of depositors sixty-four per cent., and of the average of each depositor about eight per cent. The loans upon real estate mortgages amount to about forty per cent. of all the deposits. The Commissioner thinks that if the limit of personal loans is extended, the banks should be required to set apart annually a portion of their earnings as a reserved fund to meet losses and guarantee deposits. He also thinks there is some evidence of unhealthy competition between the banks, and recommends a thorough supervision of their affairs by the Trustees.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL AT BOSTON OF THE STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Calabria*, which left Liverpool Jan. 31, and Queenstown Feb. 1, reached Boston day before yesterday. The mails, delivered in this City yesterday, contain dates later by two days than those already received at the TIMES Office.

THE WAR.

A Summary of M. Michelet's New Pamphlet on the Struggle—Aid for the "Working and Progressive World" Against the Enemy in the East.

Florence Correspondence of the London Echo.

If it be a melancholy, perhaps the most melancholy, spectacle in the world, to see a fine mind outlive itself, and with perceptions distorted and dimmed by age, utter sentiments and pronounce judgments as unsound as they are malevolent, nothing is more surprising than the reverse of this spectacle. Nothing is more sublime than to witness the continuous growth of a vigorous intellect to which years have only added breadth and depth, which is true to its earliest aspirations toward light and freedom, which "by the vision splendid is on its way attended" to the end of a long life, and to which age has given much of the prescience as well as much of the hopeful indulgence of immortalism. I am deeply impressed by this feeling in reading Mr. CARLYLE's late letters and M. MICHELET's last pamphlet. This pamphlet will be immediately published in England, so that it is almost superfluous to write about what will so soon be known; but as the author has allowed me the privilege of seeing the proof-sheets, I think it will be interesting to give you a brief extract or two today from the preface, to-morrow from the body of the work. M. MICHELET's style is as brilliant and lucid as ever. His notion of the result of the war is that, if Germany persists in exhausting herself in the work of destroying France, a royal road will be opened to the Russian armies to overrun her. He demonstrates the close alliance of Russia and Prussia. He says with great force, "Prussia needs Russia." The day Germany awakes from the intoxication of her victories, and realizes that "To be" is the first condition of "To be united," Prussia will need Russia. Austria is too weak to help her. In the task of holding down her slave Provinces, of silencing her German Kingdoms, she will need Russia. He says that the learned professors of Germany have bewildered themselves in their dreams of a great German Empire. It will not be Germany which will absorb Prussia, like Italy Piedmont, for Prussia is too inferior, too hard, too dry, too barren, to be assimilated; it will, therefore, dominate by the military power, and swallow up Germany. The barrier to this Prusso-Russian torrent of invasion is not to be found in monarchies,—England seems paralyzed, Austria and the smaller States cowed, Kings have passed away,—but in the people. "A worker," exclaims the eloquent old man, "addresses himself to the workers of the whole world, to form the armed league of peace!" He says: "Against the dangers with which the Prusso-Russo militarism threatens all Europe, the party of labor—the laborious, industrious, productive nations—should arm—not in aid of France, but to defend themselves; they represent labor and produce, and these must combat sterility and death." He says: "Look at this bloody Europe. In the West are looms, workshops, manufactures, great agricultural works—men who produce, creators of the wealth of the world. In the East we see the onward march of the people who destroy. The Germans say—we will be the barrier against Prussia. The unity of so great a nation is a great force, but unity is not union. There is no union yet—Ask Hanover! Ask Bavaria! Besides, there is the hatred of the Slaves to take into account. In a struggle between the Slaves and the Russians on one side and the Germans on the other, the Germans must infallibly go down. Their superiority makes their inferiority. An Englishman, a Frenchman, a German, is of value; he represents so much produce, he can earn so much. Of what value is a Russian peasant? How much does he earn? Russia will be so lavish with such men's worthless lives that sheer superiority of numbers will crush the Germans. In July last Russia had 700,000 soldiers—in January, 1871, she ordered out 800,000 more. Do not let the Germans think they can destroy France. Paris, yes probably, or possibly; but after Paris there remains France. We have an agricultural population of 26,000,000, 20,000,000 of small proprietors. No nation ever had a wider, stronger basis from which to maintain a fight for existence. There is blood enough in such a people for a struggle of 1,000 years. Fortunately it is so, for Europe needs France in the war to come. 'Let all working peoples, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutch, Swiss—Germans, unite.' I appeal, also, to the United States of America; let us unite, not in defense of France, she will save herself, but in aid of the working, progressive world. The enemy is yonder in the East—let us arm!"

An English Retrospect of the Campaign.

From the London Times.

It had become impossible to expect the least check in the progress of the invader's arms. France had ceased to act rationally. She had lost all clue to reason and self-recollection. Her measures, it is hard to say how long, have been those of a man in a dream or a delirium. Orators appealing to frenzied mobs, and substituting for political facts the impressions of an assembly, a market-place, and a single hour, have collected crowds of men and boys, called them armies, given them officers like themselves, and then dashed them in the face of a foe who is in fact what they only pretend to be. On the one side it has been history; on the other side, a theatrical performance redeemed from ridicule only by the sacrifice of the miserable actors. The contrast has been greatest where it was most dangerous. Men who could only talk of war as of a thousand other subjects, waked it against those who lived for it alone, and who were warriors, if nothing else. On the one side were trading politicians, Republican Prefets jealous of military command, and soldiers who had served only against half savages; on the other side, men who lived, thought and felt by act and rule of war, deeply imbued with its subtle skill, its hard sway, its cruel logic, and its fell liberties, enforcing its rights to the letter. The result has been always and everywhere the same, and it has been hard to say whether the incapacity of the commanders, the inadequacy of the preparations, or the unsoldierlike quality of the men has most contributed to it. The French troops have been always found incapable of holding positions, maintaining advances, supporting one another, or converting into a reality some momentary semblance of success. The enormous disasters with which the campaign opened have been repeated, with variations of circumstances, over a third of France, and now for half a year. Crowds of fighting men have been surrounded and caught like shoals of fish. When the only result of their courage was that they fall in heaps under the fire of batteries they could never reach, and often never saw, they surrendered or fled. Even the purely civil part of the business—the clothing, the arming, the provisioning, the massing and movement of material—has been hopelessly mismanaged between rival authorities, as if not only the instinct of command, but even that of administration, had died out in the decaying people. Thus every day has added to the destruction of life and property, to the exhaustion of French resources and to the alienation of French soil. To German eyes this was a certain calculation; to the Frenchman only a glowing loss and debt, which he refused to take count of, as if by blindness he could repudiate it. The certain loss and debt were so much in July, so much in August, and so forth to this month and day. Submission secures, not that the past shall be ignored or forgiven, but that next month, the month after, and month after month indefinitely, shall not add proportionally to the terrible reckoning. No doubt the bill of damages and costs will be unprecedented. France will have to pay for both sides. Territory, money, pride—everything France cares for, will be drawn upon to the uttermost. But it would be worse were she to put off the day. Were half France the penalty, that is not the loss of all.

How "The Times" Was Sent Into Paris.

The London *Times* of Jan. 31 makes the declaration following: "Attempts to establish a ready communication between the beleaguered inhabitants in Paris and their relatives and friends beyond the German lines have given rise to many contrivances which are not unlikely to make a new era in the history both of aeronautics and photography. Among them may be mentioned the ingenious device by which the matter of two whole pages of the *Times* has been transmitted from London to Paris. This has been accomplished by photography. Those pages of the paper which contained communications to relatives in Paris were photographed with great care by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company on pieces of thin and almost transparent paper, about an inch and a half in length by an inch in width. On these impressions there could be seen by the naked eye, only two legible words, 'The Times,' and six narrow brown bands representing the six columns of printed matter forming a page of the newspaper. Under the microscope, however, the brown spaces become legible, and every line of the newspaper was found to have been distinctly copied and with the greatest clearness. The photographs were sent to Bordeaux for transmission thence by carrier-pigeon to Paris. When received there they were magnified, by the aid of the magic lantern, to a large size and thrown upon a screen. A staff of clerks immediately transcribed the messages and sent them off to the places indicated by the advertisers. The success of this experiment gives rise to the hope that this new art of compressing printed matter into a small compass will not stop here. If a page of the *Times* can be compressed into a space little larger than that occupied by a postage stamp, the matter of an octavo volume might be made to cover not more than two of its own pages, and a library could be reduced to the dimensions of the smallest prayer-book. What a relief it would be to the learned persons who frequent the Library of the British Museum, if, instead of having to make fatiguing journeys from letter A to letter B of the ponderous catalogue of books, they had its many hundred volumes reduced to a space a yard square, over which a microscope could be hurriedly passed. Such suggestions are now occupying the thoughts of photographers."

GERMAN LIBERALISM.

The Liberals of Germany and the War.

DR. JACOBY, the chief of the German Liberals, has written a letter to a friend in Brussels, which has just appeared in the columns of a Belgian newspaper. He says: "We are fully edified at present on the policy of BISMARCK. Instead of the ascendant movement in Prussia and the whole of Germany, which promised so fair, the Berliners are cast down with a stupor of fear and disappointment. In exchange for their hopes he gives them the spectacle of heartrending butcheries, triumphal parades, chants of victory and 'Te Deums.' He flatters before the narrow-minded by dragging them into all sorts of [illegible], and [illegible] them by [illegible], himself, with a pretentious ostentation, with the laurels of Sedan, where the mass of his troops and the incapacity of the French Generals led to a success which no one ever dared to expect. Thus the 'Lieutenant-General of the Heavenly Sovereign'—this is the title which our Liberals and Radicals give to the King by Divine right—has done solemn actions of grace for the favor that the Most High has deigned to accord to an army five times superior in number, by delivering to this army places crushed by a formidable artillery. The destroyer of mankind, WILLIAM, has arrived before the gates of Paris, with his pietistical mask, invoking, with his eyes to Heaven, the God of battles against his enemies, but forgetting that Germany is already, and will be still more in future, plunged into greater misery than the country of the enemy itself. It is commonly agreed among all classes of European society that the subjugation of France is tantamount to a declaration of war against the sovereignty of the people of every country. As for the Republicans of Berlin, they become a legion. There are thousands of Republicans in Germany, worthy of the name, who think as I do, and who know very well that the dismemberment of France will not only be a crime, but a deed which will react on us, annihilating all liberty, not only in Germany, but in every country in Europe." The German Liberals, adds the London *Echo*, complain that the wives of the political prisoners at Leipzig are only permitted to see their husbands once a week, and then always in the presence of a Judge of Instruction. The business of the Judge of Instruction is to interrogate the prisoners behind closed doors, to get secrets out of them, if possible, and to furnish the public prosecutor with statements that may be turned against the prisoners. The two members of the North German Parliament, LIEBKNECHT and BEBEL, and the [illegible] working man's paper, *Volksstaat*—HEPNER—have now been more than five weeks under lock and key without having been brought before a public tribunal of any kind. The Brunswick prisoners, who were seized the first week in September and transported in chains to a Prussian fortress 700 miles off, but brought back again since, are in the same position. They are publicly charged with doings amounting to high treason, but what those doings consist of is not revealed, and no judicial examination has yet taken place.

THE DAUNBE RIVER.

The Question of Free Navigation—Probable Continuance in Power of the Present Commission.

Constantinople, (Jan. 17,) Correspondence London Times.

Your correspondent from Pesth has, in his letter published in your paper of the 27th of December, pointed out very forcibly the importance of the free navigation of the Danube in connection with the question of neutralization of the Black Sea, now before the Conference. No one who has lived on the banks of the Bosphorus can forget the striking sight of the merchant fleets of all nations pouring down from the Black Sea. A large portion of these are carrying corn brought down by the Danube, and the maintenance of the free navigation of this highway is as valuable to England and France as it is to Austria and Turkey. In order to improve the Danube and keep open its mouths and to secure the free navigation of the whole river, an International Commission, which is now still in existence, was appointed by the Treaty of Paris; and the universal testimony of all who have experience in the matter combines to establish that this Commission has done its duty well and effectively. But its functions will cease in April of the present year, unless prolonged by some fresh arrangement. However pleased Russia might be to behold the authority of the Commission destroyed, and the Great European Powers no longer represented on the banks of the Danube, yet it is assuredly not for the advantage of Turkey, Austria, and other maritime Powers to witness the removal from office of a powerful body, which is still necessary to complete and preserve the great works which are being carried on; and political reasons render the presence of European representatives on the Danube more requisite than even in 1856. I know, at least, that the Sultan's Government would view with regret the cessation of that influence which the Commissioners have hitherto so wholesomely exercised over the freedom of the navigation of the Danube. And it is the general opinion that if the International Commission be not revived after April some better substitute than the Riverain Commission, provided for by the Treaty of Paris, should be found. My information leads me to believe that the Governments of both Austria and Turkey hold it to be their interest that the present Commission should be continued. As no part of the Danube now waters the territory of Russia, it does not lie in her mouth to protest against this view. She can have no legitimate grounds to object to the Danube being maintained as a navigable river, free to the ships of every commercial country. On the other hand, it is obvious that if her pretensions and the future consequences of her pretensions are in any way admitted by the Conference, the free navigation of the Danube would be imperiled, unless such a body as the present Commission is continued in order to preserve the rights which appertain not only to the Riverain States, but also to the commerce of every nation trading in those waters. It seems to follow, therefore, that if neither Turkey nor Austria objects to the continuance of the present International Commission, and if other European Powers demand it, there can be no valid objection to maintaining it in full force, so long as necessity requires.

ROYAL SPAIN.

Amadeo to the Powers of Europe and to the Pope.

The following is the full text of the letter King AMADEO has addressed to Queen VICTORIA and to the other sovereigns of Europe, excepting Italy. To VICTOR EMMANUEL he somewhat varies his language, as might be expected from their relationship:

DON AMADEO I., by the grace of God and the national will King of Spain, to the Queen of Great Britain, &c., &c.—The Sovereign Cortes of the Spanish nation having offered to us the crown of this noble country, we have judged, after acquiring the certainty that such election would involve no obstacles to the peace of Europe, that we ought to accept with gratitude an office so honorable for us, although it is so weighty and imposes duties so difficult to fulfill. Thus it is that we have only decided to accept it in the firm and unalterable resolution to employ all our efforts, and to consecrate all our existence, to the good and prosperity of this great people. One of the surest means of obtaining it will be the maintenance of cordial harmony with the foreign Sovereigns and States, especially those with whom Spain has for some time been bound up in friendly relations. Consequently, on bringing to your Majesty's knowledge our advent to the Throne, which, after we took the oath, to keep and cause to be kept the Constitution of the Monarchy, occurred on the 2d inst., we ask your Majesty to be pleased to honor us with your friendship, and at the same time to accept ours, which we hasten to offer you, in the full security that it will be unalterable and continuous. In this confidence we ask God to take your Majesty and the British nation into His holy keeping. AMADEO.

MADRID, Jan. 30, 1871.

To the Pope the King writes the following:

MOST HOLY FATHER: The Sovereign Cortes of the Spanish nation having offered to us the Crown of this noble country, we have judged, after acquiring the certainty that such election would involve no obstacles to the peace of Europe, that we ought to accept with gratitude an offer so honorable for us, although it is so weighty and imposes duties so difficult to fulfill. Thus it is that we have only decided to accept it in the firm and unalterable resolution to employ all our efforts, and to consecrate all our existence, to the good and prosperity of this great people. Born and educated in the pale of a Church which recognizes your Holiness as its visible head, and being now chief of a Catholic nation whose citizens, though free to choose and practice the worship they think best, in a great majority preserve the faith of their forefathers vigorous and unblemished, it will be our principal care, by our respect and adhesion to your Holiness, to procure that the constant relation between your Holiness and this generous nation may be those which the Spiritual Father of the faithful ought to maintain with his true sons. Consent therefore, your Holiness, that, after notifying you of our advent to the Throne, which, after our swearing to keep and to cause to be kept the Constitution of the Monarchy, occurred on the 2d inst., one of the first acts of our reign may be to protest our filial love and profound veneration. In asking your Holiness to be pleased to concede to us your holy apostolic benediction, as a proof of your desire that we may be able worthily to comply with our new and elevated duties, we pray with all our heart to the Almighty to preserve your precious life for many and prosperous years.

Given in our palace at Madrid, this 20th day of January, 1871, Most Holy Father, from your Holiness' humble and devoted son,

AMADEO.

ROUMANIA.

Prince Charles' Troubles—Retirement Into Private Life not Impossible.

The London *Post* publishes a remarkable letter which it says has been addressed by Prince CHARLES of Roumania to a friend in Germany. The Prince deplores the fact that he has been of little use to the country over which he has been called to rule, and he has asked himself often whether the fault is his or that of his subjects. He comes to the conclusion that neither party is to blame, and that the failure he has to lament must be attributed to the mistakes of the Roumanian political leaders. These men, educated abroad, and imbued with foreign notions, have contrived to set up liberal institutions for which the population are not prepared, and to this fact the Prince ascribes the non-success of his efforts. He is determined, however, to make a last attempt, which will probably lose him all his popularity. "Whoever has the courage in certain situations to proclaim the truth, and to call things by their right names, very frequently gets the worst in this world, and so it will probably also happen with me, only with this difference gratefully acknowledged by me, that I am free to return to an independent life, free from cares, and blessed with domestic happiness in my beloved native country, whose strong magnet never ceased to reattract me during the sorrowful hours which I had to pass through. I deplore only with all my heart that my good intentions have been so misconceived and rewarded with ingratitude. Since, however, this is the fate I have in common with most mortals, I shall know how to console myself."

FOREIGN DEATH RECORD.

Decease of Ponson du Terrail and of Anicet Bourgeois—Relicts of Alex. Dumas.

The Bordeaux correspondent of the London *Daily News*, under date of Jan. 22, says: "M. PONSON DU TERRAIL, the most fertile sensational novelist that the Empire produced, died last night, from a combined attack of small-pox and scarlet fever, at the early age of forty-three. No man since ALEX. DUMAS possessed in such a high degree as he did the facility for producing large quantities of readable matter, which commanded a high price in the market for ephemeral literature. He was paid munificently by the line, and his lines consisted frequently of nothing more than such phrases as these: 'No.' 'Yes.' 'Is it possible?' 'She fainted.' 'He wept.' 'He turned from the Boulevard.' 'A man followed him.' But with all his book-making capacity PONSON DU TERRAIL had a vein of genius. M. PROSPER MERIMEE, being asked by a friend to recommend him something to read, once said: 'Get a novel of PONSON DU TERRAIL; that man has an imagination which continually surprises me.' For some time before his premature death M. PONSON DU TERRAIL had been a Captain of Francs-Tireurs, and for two months he haunted the forest of Orleans, which was his native place, and did much damage to the enemy. The hard life he led during this campaign broke down his constitution. A few days before his death, when some friends were talking in his presence about the awfulness of 1870, he said he was greatly pleased with the year. Astonished, they asked him why, and he answered, 'Because nobody can hereafter tax *Rocambole* with improbability.' *Rocambole* is one of his most extravagant works.... M. ANICET BOURGEOIS, a popular French dramatist, has just died at Pau. He generally worked in partnership with some other author. He was the *collaborateur* of ALEX. DUMAS in the composition of several of his most successful dramas, 'Antony' and 'Thérèse' among others. For forty years M. A. BOURGEOIS had a hand in most of the sensational pieces of the Boulevard. Almost the last work in which he took part was the 'Bossu, Anglice, 'The Duke's Motto,' which he wrote in conjunction with M. PAUL FEVAL." ... The *Daily News*, of London, says: "We desire to speak with all respect of M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, whose recent death was scarcely noticed by his country, in the pressure of the great events occurring there. But we learn with some alarm that he left behind him the unpublished MSS. of twenty-three novels and fourteen plays. Remembering something of the manufacture carried on by the *Maison Dumas et Cie.*, we are not inclined to congratulate lovers of literature on the prospect which this statement sketches out. DUMAS was in the habit of constructing skeleton plots by the dozen; and these were filled in with indifferent flesh and blood by his staff of assistants. If those novels are merely novels in outline—if those plays are but the bones of plays—we are sure his literary executors will not presume to have them clothed, and named, and sold."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A Commercial Travelers' Association has been formed in Boston.

The Texas Legislature has voted $1,085 to pay for a portrait of Gen. SAM. HOUSTON.

They have not yet stopped making New-Years' presents to the letter-carriers in Boston.

A Savannah paper is very confident that Hon. BEN. H. HILL, of Georgia, is to succeed Mr. AKERMAN as Attorney-General.

Dr. J. W. PALMER, has relinquished his editorial position in Baltimore, it is said by reason of ill-health.

Texas reports that there is less lawlessness there now than there has been at any time since the war began.

A Montreal silversmith has destroyed the sight of several persons, in his unskillful attempts to cure defects of the eye.

An Eastern ice company cut last week some ice two and a half feet thick and so clear that a business card could be read through it.

A Virginia boy sixteen years old died a few days ago, after suffering intense agony caused by eating painted French candy.

Prof JOHN WOODMAN, of Dartmouth College, who has been for some time in Florida, has returned home much improved in health, and resumed the discharge of his duties.

An Albany man has been sent to prison for five months simply for "borrowing" an umbrella in such weather as we have been having during the past few days.

A member of the Yale Medical School is in prison on the charge of victimizing some of the Professors, by obtaining from them money on false pretenses.

The German Patriotic Relief Association of Philadelphia has sent 55,000 thalers to Germany, in aid of the suffering widows, orphans, and wounded soldiers.

Hon. THOMAS TALBOT has built a church for the Baptist Society in Billerica, Mass., at a cost of $12,000, and secured the income of $5,000 annually toward the support of the preacher.

Texas farmers report that they will this year plant more corn than ever before, and contract the cotton crop in a proportionate degree. The large immigration has had the effect to raise the price of corn and meat.

Rural visitors to New-Orleans complain of swindles practiced upon them by knaves, who persuade them to contribute to the Lee Monumental Fund, after introducing them to a bogus Gen. J. B. HOOD.

Spotted fever is raging with fatal effect in Schoharie County. It is said that there are 1,300 cases in a district less than ten miles square. In one village of 800 inhabitants there were eighty-three deaths in three weeks.

There are now only 15,000 volumes in the Louisiana State Library. There were once about 60,000. It was formerly located in Baton Rouge, and by the removal to New-Orleans many valuable works were either lost or stolen, and those remaining suffered greatly by transportation.

LEONARD CHOATE, the Newburyport "Fire Bug," pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a church in that city, and received his sentence unmoved. The sentence was imprisonment for life at hard labor in the State Prison, one day solitary confinement.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, hopes to be able to go to Washington in a few weeks, and intends then to go to Florida with his wife and several friends from Maine, to sojourn awhile in Jacksonville and St. Augustine, and then come home by way of New-Orleans and the West.

The clerks and writers in the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., have been astonished by the promulgation of an order requiring them to be on duty during working hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., unless especially excused by the executive officer. Heretofore the hours of duty have been from 9 to 3½.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that Mayor CHARLES A. CHAPMAN and Hon. ALFRED E. BURR, having declined to allow their names to be used before the Democratic Congressional Convention of the First District of Connecticut, it is now understood that Gen. WM. B. FRANKLIN, of Hartford, is to be the candidate.

Some boating men at Amherst College assert that last Fall, after the rank for the term had been made out as usual, several marks were subtracted from that of the boating men, the amount deducted in each case being proportional to their prominence in the boating interest. This is a somewhat extraordinary statement, and may safely be classed as [illegible].

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the owners of coal and coal privileges in lands where the surface is held by other parties, must, in the removal of the coal, protect the surface from injury. This is a question of great importance in Western Pennsylvania, where vast tracts of coal have been disposed of to other parties by the owners of the surface. The decision establishes a principle new to the laws of the State.

In a special message to the Legislature of Mississippi Gov. ALCORN has recommended that assessments for taxes be made only once in three years, as the work costs between $50,000 and $60,000, and a large saving can be effected by extending the period, while no injustice will be done as there are not many sudden changes in the values of estates in that State. He also advised a suspension of the further collection of taxes until April 1.

A Montreal telegram reports that JOHN P. MACMILLAN, who was formerly Confederate Judge-Advocate of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and lately had been editor of a Church of England magazine in Montreal, died there in the general hospital on Thursday last, in poverty, at the age of sixty-seven years. As he had no friends to bury him, his body was ordered to the college dissecting-room, but it was saved from the students' knife, and a neighboring church gave him a burial.

"Every man ought to do something for the Home Missionary cause," said a wealthy man in Maine to a missionary the other day, "and I hope you will visit every man in this parish, as all can do something. I can just as well make my contribution now as any time. These are hard times, but every man should do his part. By the way, you needn't call on my son—he's sick, and I'll give enough for him and me too." And then that wealthy man gave the missionary a ten cent stamp.

There were no wines or liquors of any kind at the entertainment which Delaware's new Senator, Hon. ELY SAULSBURY, gave the members of the Legislature one night last week. But there was much genuine hospitality, and, as one of the papers of the State says, the bachelor Senator enjoyed himself highly, and created considerable amusement by his efforts to make his guests feel at home, introducing the smallest member of the Legislature to the largest lady in the room, and starting a staid country member on a promenade with one of the most fashionable belles of the evening, besides perpetrating other innocent pleasantries.

"Don't Take the Bribe!"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An offer has been made by the New-York City authorities of ten lots of ground on Lexington-avenue, the property of the City, for the erection of a Baptist Home for the Aged. An article with the above caption appeared in last week's *New-York Observer*, answering the New-York Baptists, who have always been opposed to taxation or granting public property for sectarian purposes, whether for Protestants or for Catholics, against accepting the lots, and adding that the acceptance of such a gift is "very naturally resented by some of the best men and ministers of the denomination." These gentlemen regard this offer only a bribe to silence in relation to the much larger gifts to the Catholics. A meeting was held last week at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church to consider the subject, when addresses against the acceptance of the lots were delivered by the Rev. Drs. WILLIAMS, of New-York, and DOWLING, of Newark, and an address in favor of the acceptance by Hon. GEORGE F. ANDREWS, one of the Tax Commissioners of the City. An earnest protest against the acceptance, from the pen of Rev. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., was read, signed by CHARLES B. COLGATE, the New-York banker, Rev. Drs. ANDERSON, WILLIAMS, DOWLING, ELDER, RHODES, and many others. The meeting adjourned till Tuesday (this) afternoon, at the same place, at 1 o'clock. A lively and spirited discussion is expected.

A BAPTIST.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

German Young Men's Christian Association.

The Executive Council of this institution, as recommended by the Church and Missionary Committee, and approved by the Association, met at the rooms of the Association and organized officially as the Chief Council of the Association, on Thursday, at 4½ o'clock P. M. The organization took place on motion of Rev. Dr. MCJILTON, calling Mr. HENRY BREEN to the Chair, and the appointment of PETER KEHR as Secretary.

The Executive Council consists of the following gentlemen: HENRY BREEN, Esq., President; Rev. Dr. MCJILTON, Chairman of the Church and Missionary Committee; and PETER KEHR, Esq., Corresponding Secretary; WM. MARTINI, Corresponding Secretary of the Church and Missionary Committee, and John Hecker, Daniel Drew, Wm. Mannheim, Geo. F. Ockershausen, R. R. Sinclair, John Miller, John H. Keyser, Dr. Hans Powell, John Davidson, Justus Pfarrar, and Francis Lieber.

There were present on the occasion of organization John Hecker, Esq., Rev. Dr. McJilton, Henry Berge, Esq., Peter Kehr, Esq., Dr. Hans Powell, Wm. Mannheim and Justus Pfarrar. The Executive Council of the Association is now regularly organized, and from the character of the gentlemen comprising it, there can be no doubt that the institution will prosper, and the great work of serving the young men of our German population will be accomplished. The Committee adjourned, to meet next Thursday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock.

Saengerfest Preparations.

The Fest Committee for the twelfth general Saengerfest, composed of delegates of the Saengerbund societies, were in session Monday, Dr. HEIDENFELDT, the Bundes President, occupied the chair. Communications were received from the Aurora Society, of Newark, and the Teutonia Maennerchor, of New-Haven, announcing that the vocalists of those societies will take part in the festivities. The Buffalo Saengerbund announces that it will participate in the prize singing. Action was taken for the distribution of the music for the prize singing among the different societies. At the instance of the Committee for procuring quarters for the visiting singers, the different societies of this City are directed to report how many of the visiting singers each will provide for, and to designate the visiting societies each will see to. On motion of the "Place Committee," the Germania Assembly Rooms were selected as head-quarters during the festival. The new club-house of the Beethoven Maennerchor and the Teutonia Assembly Rooms in Third-avenue will be the head-quarters of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Societies. The first general rehearsal is to take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms on the 8th of March.

Rockville Centre Church Trouble.

There seems little chance of settling the difficulty now existing between Rev. Mr. KELSEY, of Rockville Centre, and his congregation, without a reference to the Courts. The congregation refused to allow Mr. KELSEY or the Elder the use of the church, and passed a resolution severing all connection with the general Conference. At the request of neighboring ministers who hoped to be able to have the matter settled, further action was deferred. As it seems impossible for the Conference to settle the matter, Rev. Mr. KELSEY is to continue in charge. His salary, which the Trustees have refused to pay, will have accumulated sufficiently to exceed the value of the church by the time his term has expired. If the Trustees then refuse to give him his salary, a levy will be made on the church. This will obviate the necessity of a legal contest as to title. The congregation are highly indignant at this manner of treating their interests. A large meeting was to have been held yesterday, but the storm prevented it.

Richmond County Elections.

The charter elections for town and county officers, came off yesterday, all over Staten Island, and notwithstanding the exceeding severity of the weather, created much excitement. The main interest centered in the election for Supervisor, which lay between S. R. BRICK, Jr., and Police Commissioner W. C. DENYSE. The other officers were merely local. As the boats were obliged to cease running from an early hour in the afternoon, the result of the election could not be forwarded to the City, but at the hour of departure of our reporter, DENYSE was in the majority.

PURCELL FOR MURDERING.

Execution of the Sentence of Death Stayed—A New Trial Ordered, and the Reasons Therefor.

The following opinion was delivered yesterday by Justice INGRAHAM, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the case of JOHN PURCELL, one of the three men who have been sentenced to death in the Tombs. Purcellwas convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of General Sessions. Among the points taken in that connection, and on the argument a new trial is asked for on two grounds:

First—That the evidence was insufficient to justify the verdict. Second—For errors in the charge to the jury. The counsel made many, the first ground is waived for a new trial, provided that the appellant shall have a fair and impartial trial if it shall be determined that the verdict against the prisoner was against the weight of evidence or whether any error requires a new trial, whether any exceptions taken have been taken or not in the Court below. (Laws of New-York, 1857, page 215.) The Court of Appeals in Warren vs. Tyler, 36 N. Y. 444, have given to this statute the construction, that while it does not authorize this Court to disregard errors which prejudice the prisoner, even if the Court should think the verdict was not against the weight of evidence, yet it was intended to give the advantage of the prisoner in that a new trial might be awarded, if justice seemed to require it, although the record contained account of law untrammeled by the absence of exceptions taken at the trial. (Laws of 1857, page 215.) Our first inquiry then is, was the verdict against the weight of evidence, or is there anything in the case showing that justice requires a new trial to be granted? The evidence in the case is to the effect that the deceased had been closely pursuing the killing of the deceased by the prisoner with a pistol. That which had taken place took place while the prisoner was engaged in an affray with a brother of the prisoner and had struck the brother several blows. The deceased had no weapons in his hands at the time. The killing took place after a separation had taken place between the parties. At the time of firing, the prisoner declared "he would get hung for somebody," and turned around and shot the deceased. Before the deceased struck the brother of prisoner, the brother (or one of his sons) had offered to fight the deceased, when thereupon struck him several times. There was evidence that the deceased was drinking and the deceased struck the prisoner with a stick, and by the witnesses for the defense show the deceased had taken place before the arrival of either of the witnesses for the prosecution. It seems to be difficult to discover from this evidence, laying aside the declaration of the prisoner after the affray, that the killing was a premeditated act. It seems rather to be a killing in the heat of passion, without premeditation, and properly placed as one of the degrees of manslaughter, if manslaughter is the evidence of premeditation, to constitute murder. I am aware that the learned Recorder instructed the jury that the question of premeditation was for the jury, and that no his charge in this respect there was no objection, but that duty it not only to review the evidence, but to see if it was not, but to order a new trial if the verdict against the prisoner was against the weight of evidence, or if anything requires a new trial. Where the only evidence for the people is from witnesses, who only saw part of the transaction, and the witnesses for the defense, and the prisoner, a stranger, assaulted, which would fully warrant the conclusion that the whole of what had taken place was in the heat of passion, the verdict finding the prisoner guilty of murder does not seem fairly to be in accordance with the weight of the evidence. It was argued that the facts showed a case in which the killing was justifiable, or at least excusable, on the ground, although it seems to have been produced by the assault and resulted from the sudden passion then exhibited, there does not appear to have been any ground for the prisoner to draw a pistol and shoot for an injury, and that the danger of his being assaulted was imminent. It is also urged upon this appeal that there was error in not telling the jury what the grades of crime were between murder in the first degree and manslaughter in the third degree. There was no request made to the Court to give any such instruction, and under the charge of the jury the prisoner complain that the jury were told that the offense came within a lesser degree of manslaughter if the jury did not find the case to be one of murder in the first degree. The jury could not find that they had a reasonable doubt as to the prisoner's guilt of the murder in the first degree they could find him guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, provided the evidence should have satisfied them beyond all reasonable doubt that he is guilty of that specific crime and that crime only. If there was any doubt in the evidence being sufficient to convict of a degree of manslaughter in the third degree, a different question would be presented. If a case of conviction for that offense, but where the conviction was for murder, it could have no influence in the case, unless it did affect the question of whether or were not exculpatory. The charge upon the question of good character was also excepted to. The jury was instructed that the good character was always a proper subject for the consideration of the jury, that it may be taken into consideration, in cases where full proof of guilt exists, and may of itself generate a doubt in the minds of the jury. To this statement there is nothing in the charge that is inconsistent with the late decision of the Court of Appeals in Bauman et al. vs. The People, in the Fifth Series, to the effect that good character is to be considered by the jury. The judge in that case says that good character is always to be considered by the jury. It will sometimes cause a doubt where the evidence is positive as to the guilt, &c., and the contrary in other cases, it will generally not substantially differ from the rule laid down by Judge ALLEN in the former case. The further argument remark, however, that if a case of guilt is made out on the proof, the evidence of good character is of comparatively little importance, cannot be held to be in accordance with the decision above referred to. It has the effect of taking from the jury the right which belongs to them, to give to evidence of good character as much consideration as the jury think it deserves, even if it should not be sufficient to acquit. The assertions that it was of little avail in a certain state of facts was directing the jury that they should give it little consideration. This differs materially from the instruction that it was of no avail. The court of both was to control the jury as to the weight they should give to such evidence. But the evidence in the case did not call for any instruction as to the existence of good character. There was some proof. All the witnesses denied telling to such a subject was that of THACKY, the engineer, who testified "he did not know that the prisoner had been in any difficulty before, that he never knew him to be in anything of a bad character before, that this was no proof of good character in both the witnesses was not good whether he knew his general character. The main fact that they did not know of anything of a bad character may be taken first, and yet he might have testified as to his reputation as to character that he had heard from those who knew him. Unless there was evidence on the subject, the question to the jury, such instruction became useless. The case was held in the case of O'BRIEN vs. The People, 57 Barbour, 274, in a matter of which there was no sufficient proof, was held to be discretionary. While cases of peace of opinion that there was no error of law committed on the trial calling for a reversal of that judgment, we think the evidence did not warrant the verdict of the jury. That the homicide was not committed during the heat of passion without premeditation, and constituted the crime of manslaughter and not of murder. For this reason we think the judgment should be reversed, and a new trial ordered.

Mr. Beecher at Washington.

On Saturday evening Mr. BEECHER addressed a large and influential meeting in the Lincoln Hall, in Washington, on his usual subject, "Our Dumb Slaves." The meeting was attended by all classes of society and many representatives from. The speaker was loudly applauded during the lecture, and, at its termination, Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, made some complimentary remarks respecting the labors of Mr. BEECHER. Other gentlemen spoke in praise of the great and benevolent cause. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Mr. COOK, of Illinois, and the United States Marine Band was in attendance and played at intervals. The meeting was a great success, and the large hall was well filled. As an evidence of the progress of the merciful idea of protection to dumb animals, it may be remarked that seven States have adopted Mr. BEECHER's code substantially, and also his Bible. The Washington Society is the twenty-fifth organized.

Purchased Too Late—A Distressing Case.

About two years ago a respectable man, a mechanic, having with and four children, was arrested on a charge of having in his possession some counterfeit fractional currency, with intent to pass the same. He was duly tried, convicted, and sentenced for a term of six years in the Albany Penitentiary. His wife, unaccustomed to crime and exemplary woman, has struggled against poverty and suffered, at times, intensely. Much of the time she has been out of employment, and she has been obliged to seek relief from benevolent societies.

Recently the poor woman came to new life, by dint of the most great economy, had provided some under-clothing and a bottle of brandy, which the man would greatly contribute to his husband's comfort. Not having the means to send them, she applied to the Prison Aid Society of New-York Association. He addressed the Prison Superintendent in behalf of the woman, that the man would be permitted to receive the articles, but his critical state of health rendered it doubtful whether he could live until they came. The physician inclosed his certificate to that effect. Mr. BRAEM, with characteristic promptness, induced the District-Attorney who prosecuted the case, and Hon. NOAH DAVIS, to unite in an appeal to President GRANT to release the prisoner. The pardon soon came, and the wife brought him home. But a few days elapsed before the end came. Friday last he died. For two years that penitentiary life hastened the poor consumptive to his grave. During that time his family endured almost every hardship. They are said to be very destitute circumstances.

The Funeral of Alice Cary.

All that was mortal of the gifted poetess, ALICE CARY, was consigned to the tomb yesterday. The funeral exercises took place at the Church of the Strangers, on West-st. Rev. Dr. Deems officiated. Much was filled with literary celebrities, who braved the perilous of the storm in order to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one who was so much respected in life. The services were opened by the recitation of the hymn, "The Dying Christian to his Soul," and a prayer by Mr. CARY, sister of the deceased, commencing, "Blest security! solemn thoughts." After the prayers and lessons, Dr. DEEMS delivered a touching and beautiful sermon. At the conclusion of the service the remains were borne to Green-Wood Cemetery. The body was inclosed in a handsome silver-mounted coffin. On the plate was the following inscription: "ALICE CARY. Born 1820. Died 1871. Aged 51 years." The pall-bearers were Horace Greeley, George Ripley, Bayard Taylor, P. T. Barnum, W. W. Hall, and A. J. Johnson; among those present were the poet, W. J. Waller, Fanny Fern, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. J. E. Cookman, Bedford-street M. E. Church, and Rev. Mr. Halbert.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Feb. 15, 1871: Nos. 208, 210, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217.

COURT OF TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
68	(R. C.)—Wilcox vs. Mc-Lean.	87	Steelman vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
118	(R. C.)—James vs. Reynolds.	77	Eakin vs. Baxter.
279	(Old)—Bleecker vs. Bleecker.	85	Reed vs. Lyman.
128	(R. C.)—Conlon vs. Board of Education.	86	Chapman vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
		87	First Nat'l Bank of Fort Dodge, Iowa, vs. Lambert.

By adjournment to Monday.

87	Shaw vs. Montgomery.	211	The Mead Rubber Co. vs. The National Spring Co.
39	Moses vs. Sylvester.	87	Foster vs. N. Y. Belt R. R. Co.
39	Cuyler vs. Hoboken.	87	Sumpter vs. A. G. Wicks.
39	Lake and Ins. Co. vs. Woodward.	87	Hutton vs. Kelly.
39	Steam Navigation Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.		

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
87	Pound vs. Pound.	87	Marion vs. Halsey.
87	Lane vs. Sun.	87	Osgood vs. McKnight.
87	Lane vs. Sun.	87	Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
87	Bergen vs. Hanson.	87	Burns vs. Graham.
87	McKnight vs. Devlin.	87	Corbett vs. Gilmartin.
1088	Chambers vs. Reid.	216	Gardner vs. Jones.
87	Ward vs. Ward.	87	Shiak vs. Kelly.
128	Rough vs. Pressed Ind.	87	Reynolds vs. Kelly.
87	Coleman vs. Rogers.	87	Ferris vs. Fowler.
87	Abbott vs. Bum.	87	Long and Trust Co. vs. Herbert et al. Sandell.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 87—Rollinson vs. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
12	Goodenough Horse-shoe Co. vs. Crocker.	175	Falconer vs. Webb.
87	The Insurance Co. vs. Buckman.	87	Moore vs. New-Jersey Steam Nav. Co.
87	Buckman vs. Mar-shall.	87	Mayor vs. Third-ave. Railroad Co.
87	Villaret vs. O'Brien.	87	Alexander vs. Block.
87	Krooks vs. Cruger.	87	Lawrence and Peck. vs. Ferry Railroad Co.
87	Wicks vs. Hatch.	87	Mooney vs. Roberts.
87	Kohlent vs. O'Brien.	87	Brennan vs. Van Tassel.
87	Kohn vs. O'Brien.		

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
87	Simmons vs. Walker.	87	Palmer vs. Clark.
87	Norris vs. Keshler.	87	Smith vs. Miller.
87	Wright vs. Wright.	87	Redmond vs. O'Brien.
87	Wealth Fire Ins. Co. vs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	87	Mangotsen vs. Tu-ma.
87	Smith vs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	87	Booth vs. O'Brien.
87	Brown vs. Thirlwall.	87	Lawrence vs. Platts.
87	Brown vs. Thirlwall.	87	Metropolitan Gas-light Co. vs. Brown.
87	Wentworth vs. Hague.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
87	Dunn vs. Gwynne.	87	Gardner, Mott & Co. vs. Barclay.
87	Goodenough Horse-shoe Co. vs. Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co.	87	Waring vs. Schultz.
87	Brod vs. Beaman.	87	Hoover vs. Beekman.
87	Lamb vs. Simpson.	87	First Nat'l Ch. vs. Fire Ins. Co.
87	Kimball vs. Finnegan.	87	Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
87	Devlin vs. Barbier.	87	Wyld vs. Marine Nat. Bank.
87	Conklin vs. Wilson.	87	Scully vs. Dart.

Part III.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
87	Gaffney vs. Bartlett.	87	Van Antlin vs. Tyson.
87	Thomis vs. Bottet.	87	Hunter vs. Delafield.
87	Hawley vs. Tomlinson.		

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
6711	Pike vs. Fever.	6108	Clarkson vs. Baldwin.
6107	Gardner vs. Welch.		
6107	Commercial vs. O'Brien.	6123	Koch vs. Grotecion.
6107	Lang vs. O'Brien.	6123	Moeller vs. Cutter.
6107	Hackman vs. Palmer.	6123	Alexander vs. Jacobs.
6101	Gaffney vs. Lynch.	6123	Sproull vs. Cudbirth.
6107	Cobb vs. Dugmore.	6123	Simonson vs. Bank.
6101	Fraser vs. Hallner.	6123	Adams vs. Briggs.

Part II.—Held by Sheridan, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
6107	Brennan vs. Bonin-gar.	6123	Ryan vs. O'Rourke.
6107	Hogan vs. Sligh.	6123	Sloan vs. Rowland.
6118	Hilyer vs. Mason-role.	6123	Moore vs. Gaffney.
6118	Harris vs. Willard.	6118	Rothman vs. Horn.
6100	Montrose vs. Walworth.	6130	Davidson vs. Hauch.
6107	Steed vs. Moss.	6123	Donovan vs. Van Brunt.
6101	Holt vs. Hart.	6123	McLaughlin vs. O'Brien.
6107	Oppenheimer vs. Grown.	6118	Leland vs. Leland.

Equity Cause.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
87	Hopkins vs. Sisson

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Marlowe, Ringgold, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Sefton and Miss Fowler.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Jenny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
KING LEAR. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
HAMLET. Mme. Seebach as Ophelia.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists—Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mme. B. Ritter, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Miss Marie Krebs, Messrs. J. W. Hill, F. Bemmerts and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
POETICAL RECITATIONS FROM TENNYSON. By Mr. Sidney Woollett, commencing at 3½ o'clock.

UNION LEAGUE HALL.
Madison-av.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Miss Glyn.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	9
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 8 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Correspondents.

The letters of "Central New-York" and many other correspondents are withheld for the present, in consequence of great pressure on our space.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

Minister CREMIEUX has ordered the release of BEREZOWSKI, who attempted to kill the Emperor of Russia in Paris, in 1867. The elections in Paris have been indecisive in five constituencies, and a second ballot will be necessary. A large portion of the Paris war contribution has been paid, and the bankers are prepared to loan the city the full amount. The question of a triumphal entry by the Germans into the city is still unsettled. It is said if peace is made on fair terms the Parisians will be spared the humiliation. The 24th inst. has been fixed on as the day, should the entry be resolved on. Mr. GLADSTONE, on Monday evening, denied in the House of Commons that the Germans had obstructed the revictualling of Paris. The French have proposed a prolongation of the armistice. Mr. WASHBURNE has returned to Paris. GAMBETTA is seriously ill. Furloughs have been granted to many Swiss soldiers serving on the French frontier.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 204 to 139, sustained the policy of the Ministry that the Papal residence should be inviolable.... Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has been substituted for Sir JOHN ROSE, on the Joint High Commission on American and English relations, the latter being prevented from acting by the urgency of his private engagements.... The next meeting of the London Conference will be held on Thursday.... The House of Commons has unanimously voted a dowry of £30,000 to the Princess LOUISE, and an annual allowance of £6,000.... The Guion steam-ship *Wyoming*, and the Cunard steam-ship *Morocco*, came in collision recently in the Mersey, and the latter had to be run ashore to prevent sinking.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the selection of cadets for the Naval and Military Academies on a competitive examination. An adverse report was made on the bill remitting duties on articles donated to the suffering in France, on the ground that it would be wholly impracticable to pass upon the articles. An adverse report was also made on the bill directing the remains of Gens. ASHMAN and STEADMAN, and Consul SAULNIER to be brought home for burial, lest an inconvenient rule be thereby established. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported, with an amendment increasing the service to China and Japan. The joint resolution awarding $5,000 to GEO. F. ROBINSON for saving Secretary SEWARD'S life was passed. The bill subsidizing a steam-ship line from New-Orleans to Mexican ports was discussed at some length, and passed by a vote of 29 to 21. A bill paying NICHOLAS TRIST $14,000 for negotiating the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was passed after debate—24 to 18. The House bill relating to ocean telegraphs was then taken up, but no action was reached at the hour of adjournment.

In the House a petition from merchants of New-York, against unjust taxation, was presented; the Conference Committee on the West Point Appropriation bill made a report, which was agreed to, and the Tennessee contested election case, between SHEAFE and TILLMAN, was decided in favor of the latter, who is the sitting member. A report on the difficulties at West Point was then made, and occupied the attention of the House for the rest of the day. It recommended the restoration of Cadets BAIRD, BARNES and FLECHINGER, and the institution of a Court of Inquiry into the conduct of the First Class, the ringleaders in the affair of Jan. 3 to be dismissed, and the others punished according to the discretion of the Court. Mr. BUTLER moved as a substitute that the First Class be deprived of the customary furlough on graduation, and that no leave of absence, except for sickness, be allowed for one year. An additional resolution was proposed, directing an inquiry into the conduct of the officers of the Academy, with a view to their dismissal if found guilty of connivance at the wrongful acts of the First Class. The subject was discussed at length, but no vote was reached. There was a session for general debate in the evening.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Two new railroad bills were introduced yesterday in the Senate by Mr. TWEED. One proposes to incorporate the "Whitehall and Mount Vernon Patent Railroad Company," which is to construct an elevated railroad from the Battery through Broadway to Mount Vernon, taking the parks and public places on the route for stations, without compensation therefor to the City; and the other proposes a similar scheme for a road through Broadway to Yonkers. He also introduced a bill authorizing persons engaged in market business to associate together and have corporate rights. A bill to incorporate the East River Ship Canal Company, in the village of Astoria, was introduced by Mr. PIERCE. A bill authorizing the erection of school-houses and houses for clergy by religious societies was passed. The Assembly, after disposing of the general order of business, adopted a resolution setting forth that, as but one railroad company—the Erie—had responded to the resolution calling for detailed statements of their business, the Clerk be directed to serve a copy of the resolution on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies, calling for reports by the 1st of March next.

GENERAL.

Advices from Pekin to Jan. 26 represent the North of China to be in a perfectly quiet condition.

A New-York broker, residing at Elizabeth, N. J., has offered five acres of ground and $25,000 toward building a new State-house, if the capital shall be removed to Elizabeth from Trenton.

The Auditor of the Canal Department, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, says the money borrowed for canal purposes in 1870, was $1,191,-886 70, on which the interest is now being paid.

The steam-ship *Weybosset*, from New-York, for New-Orleans, has been towed to the Southwest Pass by the steamer *Mentana*, having lost her propeller off Tortugas on the 10th.

The charter election in Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday, resulted in the election of Col. WALTER WRIGHT, Republican, over D. N. LOOMIS, Democrat, by a majority of 873, the largest Republican majority ever given there. Republican Aldermen and Supervisors were chosen from every ward. The only Democratic majority given was for an Inspector of Election.

The United States Circuit Court in Boston, on petition of the author, SAMUEL J. MUSCRAFT, of Ohio, has granted an injunction on the representation of the "Drummer Boy, or Battle of Shiloh," except by payment of such a sum as may satisfy the author.

Col. THOMAS E. CHICKERING, Dr. HIRAM GOVE and EBEN WRIGHT, prominent citizens of Boston, died there, yesterday, the last two of paralysis.

Mr. HOLT, of North Reading, Mass., aged sixty years, hung himself, on Sunday night. He leaves property worth $100,000.

Mrs. BENNETT, who enacted the touching little drama at New-Hamburg over a hat which she identified as that of her husband, supposed to have been among the victims of the recent disaster, was yesterday arrested as an impostor, but was released on account of her children.

A band of 500 masked men, on horses, took ten negroes from the Union County (S. C.) jail on Sunday night, shot six of them, hanged two, and disposed of the other two in some unknown manner. The negroes were accused of murder and arson, and the pretext for slaughtering them is that they were to be removed to Columbia under a writ of habeas corpus.

The reports from Mount Washington say that clouds poured in from the sea all day yesterday, and snow began to fall at 5 P. M. The general telegrams indicate that the storm extended over a great portion of the Eastern States, and as far south as Washington.

A boiler exploded, yesterday, in WARD'S woolen mills, on the Ashuelot River, N. H., killing AMOS BURLEIGH, and demolishing the boiler-house.

What is Before Us.

The first step toward accomplishing reforms is to convince people of the absolute necessity which exists for reforms; and in this respect, at least, some progress has been made during the last few months. It is a great thing to have convinced the small number of persons in whose hands this great City is placed, that it is getting to be unsafe to perpetrate fresh jobs, and pursue a course of unlimited cheating. For the first time in some years, the Tweedites feel it to be necessary to do something for the public in return for the money which they exact. They do as little as they can help, and they do that little in as showy a way as they can devise, but it is a change for the better that they should be willing to do anything at all. By making exertions to keep the principal thoroughfares moderately clean, for instance, they know that they will gain some credit with the public; and it is wonderful that so easy and comparatively inexpensive a method of winning popularity never occurred to them before. Until very recently the street contractors were allowed to do pretty much as they pleased, but in the present state of public feeling that policy might prove hazardous, and consequently some signs of life have been given in the street-cleaning department.

This, however, is a small concession, and much greater reforms will have to be carried out before the public will rest satisfied. While such schemes as the Broadway Extension can be carried on with a bravado worthy of a gang of banditti, and while deliberate attempts can be made in the Legislature to persecute and harass, if not actually to close, charitable institutions not under Roman Catholic management, even Mr. PETER COOPER himself will fail to convince the people that they have intrusted their interests to safe hands. The events of the last few months have sufficiently proved that SWEENY and his friends can always make sure of getting a few well-known citizens to put the stamp of approval on any of their plans. The Ring seeks for allies at both ends of the social scale, and while they secure the very poor by flattering the prejudices which they have brought with them from other shores, or by putting money in the way of large numbers of them, they win over the rich by satisfying their views in regard to the assessment of their property. The following little table of assessments of personal property made during this and last year is vouched for to us as accurate, and tells its own tale:

William B. Astor	$125,000
John Jacob Astor	75,000
Marshall O. Roberts	100,000
Moses Taylor	500,000
A. T. Stewart & Co.	2,500,000

Mr. SWEENY and his friends know very well how to reach representative men of all classes; and, while they can make sure of apathy on the part of the bulk of the community, they care comparatively little for newspaper exposures.

Facts, however, will tell against them in the long run, and no sensible man who watches current events closely can doubt that for him and all his class there is a great work waiting to be done. He cannot be very well satisfied with the results of the elective machine, as exhibited in most of the local officials. He knows very well, for instance, it is impossible to defend the course of Controller CONNOLLY in suppressing the accounts of receipts and expenditures which the law entitles us to have. If he turns his eyes from City affairs to the Judiciary, he is not likely to be much better pleased. If Judge BARNARD is to be regarded as the highest production of the system of electing Judges, he will be tempted to join with those who wish to see that system at least greatly modified. They see a man who is applauded only in notoriously corrupt quarters, and who conducts himself on the Bench in a way which excites the indignation of all respectable people throughout the community. And yet they are aware that Gov. HOFFMAN went out of his way to appoint this very Judge to the Court of General Term, although there was a list of thirty-three Judges from which he might have chosen. Judge BARNARD is very much what the men are who placed him where he is. It is this total disregard of public interests and public opinion which has raised so deep and dangerous an opposition to the clique which now controls us. No one can doubt that, before New-York is restored to its proper position, the whole system of corruption upon which its Government is based will have to be swept away. When that day arrives, Judges without learning or principle, and who are notorious for qualities which seldom bring men into Courts of justice in a way agreeable to themselves, will disappear. It will no longer be necessary to bribe newspapers to puff off local officials. It will not be possible to see a Governor of the State playing into the hands of men like FISK and GOULD. The servants of the public may not be able to boast of their "palatial mansions," but they will be distinguished for something better than ill-gotten wealth—for honesty and a faithful performance of their duties. This change will not come in a day, any more than the scandalous system which we are endeavoring to overturn was built up in a day; but it will come whenever the people are determined to produce it, and in the meantime the duty of every man working for that change is to keep a firm belief in a good cause, and to go on working in perfect disregard of obstructions and difficulties. It is not possible to tell when success will be achieved, but it is always possible to keep on struggling for success.

One Lesson of the War.

It is sincerely to be hoped that, after what has happened at Paris, Metz, and Strasbourg, an effort will be made to incorporate in international usage some provision against the fortification of large and populous cities. The defense of such places enormously increases the sufferings of non-combatants, without exerting any influence on the fortunes of the war which might not be exercised by detached fortresses or intrenched camps. The fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg, for instance, would have offered just the same obstacles to the Prussian advance if there had not been a city within ten miles of them. The reason why the invader had to stop and besiege them was not that they contained a large collection of houses, inhabited by women, children, and traders, and manufacturers, but that they contained a considerable armed force, which could not be left behind without danger to his communications. The very same purpose would have been served by similar strongholds, containing nobody but fighting men, and far removed from any seat of population or industry. The considerations which determine the choice of a site for a fortress are, in short, and ought to be, purely military ones. If the natural advantages of the position for defensive purposes are great, and if it have water in abundance and lies on a great line of communication, it possesses all that is needed. If BAZAINE had shut himself up in an intrenched camp ten miles, or three miles, east of Metz, he would have detained just the same force of Prussians which he detained by holding the City of Metz itself. The same thing may be said of Strasbourg. Nothing was gained strategically by including the two cities in the lines of defense, while the horrors of the war were terribly increased, and enormous damage was done to all kinds of property—such as books, works of art, public monuments—which are the heritage of the civilized world.

The custom of fortifying great cities is simply a mediæval tradition. Cities were, during the middle ages, not simply collections of people, formed for industrial and social purposes, but veritable places of refuge. People lived in them, and surrounded them with walls, in order to secure themselves from plunder, not in time of war only, but in time of peace. Nearly all the great nobles who held the open country were highway robbers, and a man who wanted to follow an honest calling, and enjoy his gains in peace, had to get behind fortifications of some kind. At a later period, too, when armies were simply great bodies of marauders, and drew most of their pay in plunder, it was doubtless highly desirable to protect seats of industry from being entered by them without terms of capitulation. But in our day, the worst that open towns have to fear from the occupation by hostile forces is the levying of a contribution, which, in most cases, is a bagatelle compared to the damage done by a siege—putting the loss of life out of the question.

The capital of a country, and particularly a capital like Paris, which has long been associated in the popular mind in a peculiar degree with the seat of Government, seems at first sight to constitute an exception to this rule; but certainly the history of the siege does not seem to furnish a very strong argument against it, even as regards a capital. The reason why the fall of Paris is exercising such an important influence on the fortunes of the war is, that it releases two hundred and fifty thousand Germans for operations in other parts of the country. But what held these Germans hitherto was not Paris, but a line of forts containing nearly the same number of fighting men, and this line of forts might have been anywhere on the great lines of railroad leading into Germany as well as at Paris. Indeed, it is now generally admitted on all hands that Paris has been a great hindrance to TROCHU'S operations. The walls have hindered the free movements of the troops, and the fear of internal political troubles distracted the attention of the Generals, and, to a certain extent, paralyzed the measures of defense. A great intrenched camp, containing no civilians, and well provisioned, would clearly have given the Prussians twice the trouble.

In fact, if any lesson has been taught by both our war and by the present one, it is that the best service the defenders of invaded territory can render to invaders is to shut up large masses of their men in fortresses, and let them stand a siege. The great object of an invader is always to get hold of the enemy's fighting men, and capture or destroy them. If he has to march after them, hither and thither, and try to overwhelm them by the skillfulness of his manœuvring, he labors under an enormous disadvantage. The population is hostile to him; his communications are in constant peril; his supplies, and, above all, his ammunition, have to be drawn from great distances; his knowledge of the country is necessarily imperfect; and the defenders have it in their power, owing to the long range of modern arms, to throw up earth-works anywhere in a single night, which, stoutly defended, may bar the march of an army for a week. Nothing, therefore, can better suit the necessities of the invader's position than that his enemy should throw themselves in great bodies into fortified towns, where he can sit down around them, accumulate depots, house himself, and make himself generally comfortable, and wait for the effects of his presence on the industry of the country, and on the spirits of the people, and finally for the effects of famine and repeated defeats on the besieged. For, owing to the breech-loading rifles, and the increased use made of the spade, it is now painfully clear that besiegers find as little difficulty in keeping the besieged from breaking out, as the besieged find in preventing the besiegers from breaking in.

Democratic Dread of an Honest Ballot.

The House of Representatives will today take up one of the measures which have been introduced to amend and enforce the General Election law enacted last session. The Democratic newspapers have for some days assailed, not merely the measures, but the objects they are designed to accomplish, as at variance with the constitutional rights of States; and we expect that the Democrats in the House will employ all possible devices to stay the progress of a reform which jeopardizes their power in the large cities.

"Bayonet election laws" is the phrase employed by the Tammany organ in this City to indicate the odiousness of the contemplated legislation in Democratic eyes. "A new and sweeping act to be passed through Congress," is the announcement resorted to to inflame the ardor of the faithful. If there were no other information available than that which reaches the public through the organs of the opposition, we might, perhaps, conclude that the majority in Congress are engaged in a conspiracy to pervert elections to partisan uses. We should probably look upon the State and local authority exercised in a City like New-York as on the side of law and order in all matters pertaining to elections. We should believe that only those entitled to vote actually vote, and that only the votes actually cast are counted in making up the returns. If we further accepted the Democratic version of the Congressional policy, we should detest that policy as an infamous invasion of authority which, under the Constitution, is vested in the States,—as an attempt to corrupt the ballot-box and control elections by fraud and force, for the sole purpose of manufacturing a Republican majority. Such are the impressions which ignorant and credulous readers of the political instruction that is doled out to the Democratic masses may be supposed to deduce from current discussions in reference to the Election law.

One glance at notorious facts is sufficient to prove the absurdity of these misrepresentations. The Democrats, say in this City of New-York, are by force of local law masters of everything. They control the registration of voters, and swell the lists to the proportions they desire. They control the polling places, and the Police, and the Justices, and so render repeating a safe and even an amusing operation. They have the counting of votes in their own hands, and count candidates in or out as occasion may require. All this is done, election after election, with a method that is infallible, and a daring which in other circumstances might possibly be admired. This is the patent Democratic process for conducting an election, and this process it is which the organs of the party would fain perpetuate in its native impurity.

What has Congress done, and what does it propose to do? It says that so far as Congressional elections are concerned, this process shall be tolerated no longer. It holds that there must be honesty at the ballot-box, or there can be no safety for Republican institutions, and it proclaims its determination to prevent the frauds that have hitherto been practiced with impunity. It takes cognizance of the registration lists, not to manipulate them after the manner of Tammany, but simply to see that only names are there which are there lawfully. It places the polls under Federal supervision, not to influence votes, but to guarantee order, and to seize and punish those who would unlawfully vote. So far it has gone already, and with results which, by comparison, are satisfactory. Federal officials, indeed, allowed themselves to be circumvented at the polls last November, and something that might have been gained was lost. And the failure to provide a Federal restraint upon the counting, made possible frauds which the Democratic managers promptly turned to their party's account.

The legislation now proposed is intended to do nothing more than perfect the working of a plan which has been partially tried with the best results. Registration, voting, and counting are all provided for with the single purpose of enabling the lawful voter to vote, and of securing for his vote the influence it is entitled to in relation to the final result. The only class who can object are the persons who misuse the machinery of an election, and the ruffians who stand ready to do their bidding. Care is taken to maintain order, and Federal authority pledges itself to repress violence, and punish all who attempt it. There may be something unpleasant in these precautionary measures, but it is quite certain that there is nothing in them, or in their object, that can be distasteful to the honest citizen. If Federal power is employed at an election to put down disorder, it will be because local authority is unequal to the emergency, or—as in this City—is identified with the enemies of law and peace.

The History of the Broadway Opening in a Nut Shell.

On Monday last Mr. TWEED introduced a bill in the Senate to provide for a revision by the General Term of the Supreme Court of this City of the "Broadway opening;" to give any Justice of that Court power to vacate the order confirming the Commissioner's report, and to refer the matter back to new Commissioners—the property-holders being in the meantime stayed from attempting to collect their awards.

When it is remembered how short a time has elapsed since Mr. "ALEC" FREAR, that particular friend of the Ring, introduced and hurried through the House a bill for the repeal of the act providing for this so-called improvement, at the same time that Mr. TWEED introduced a similar bill in the Senate Committee, it is a little surprising how the measure has all at once fallen into disfavor with the Ring. What are the facts in relation to the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in this widening of Broadway? Why is Mr. TWEED so anxious to investigate the matter? and who are the parties that have been connected with the frauds? When the act authorizing this widening was first passed, all people who read the newspapers are aware that it was a pet measure of the Ring. It is also known that, previous to its passage, most of the property most likely to be benefited by the proposed improvement, or which would receive the largest awards for damage, fell either directly or indirectly under the control of members of the Ring, although held in the names of third parties. The appointment of the Commissioners was not made in the regular Court-room, but in Room Thirteen, the Star Chamber of the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice CARDOZO, presiding over that awful tribunal, appointed as Commissioners CHARLES B. CORNELL, (formerly Street Commissioner and now holding a lucrative position in the Department of Public Works,) JAMES S. HENNESSY, (one of the Commissioners of the Fire Department and brother-in-law of JOHN J. BRADLEY, the City Chamberlain, who is the brother-in-law of PETER B. SWEENY,) and THOMAS MURPHY, the Collector of the Port. Mr. MURPHY having resigned, Mr. JOEL S. FITHIAN, (Controller CONNOLLY'S son-in-law and the Deputy Receiver of Taxes,) was appointed in his place. He having subsequently resigned, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, (a protégé of PETER B. SWEENY, and one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction under an appointment of Controller CONNOLLY,) was substituted. Surely these were people in whom the Ring could safely confide! It is true that stupendous frauds are reported, upon the best authority, to have been committed in the affair, and they should be exposed. But the good intentions of Mr. TWEED become rather more doubtful when it is recollected that among the most conspicuous among the names appearing in the transactions were those of particular friends of the Ring—such, for instance, as JOHN SCOTT, now Police Justice, who has always been a henchman of "Boss" TWEED, and who, at the time of his bankruptcy, transacted much of his (TWEED'S) business, and up to the time of his election as Judge held a nice place under him. The explanation, however, is simple. The Ring are in a fix. For once they are snared in their own trap.

It is publicly stated, and not denied to our knowledge, that most of the *bona fide* property-holders to whom awards have been made greatly beyond their just dues, amounting to millions of dollars—owners, we mean, who did not hold as the representatives of the Ring—were required to make assignments of their claims to JAMES WATSON, who was the County Auditor under Controller CONNOLLY. WATSON was killed while sleighing in Harlem-lane, and the Ring at once saw that not only would they lose all their property actually held by him for their benefit, but that upon the settlement of his estate these alleged assignments would instantly call for explanation.

At once a new device was adopted. The Ring assumed the garb of virtue, and gave out that the expense of this opening would be enormous, that gross frauds had been committed, and the "job" must be overturned. With this view it was at first proposed to repeal the act authorizing the improvement. This, it was understood, would make the purchases and assignments valueless, as they were based upon the contingency of the awards being made. But new complications have arisen. The honest property-holders have consulted their lawyers, and the better opinion appears to be that the title to the land taken being vested in the City by the confirmation of the Commissioners' report—which, by the bye, was also done in Room Thirteen—the Legislature has no power to alter the transaction. It is now sought to effect the same result by giving an appeal which did not previously exist to a Court known to be willing to carry out whatever the Ring requires; but it would seem as if this step were liable to many objections. It is a mere attempt "to do indirectly" what the law prohibits doing "directly." Would it not be well to appoint a Committee to examine the books of the Commissioners for widening Broadway, consisting of JOHN JACOB ASTOR and Messrs. TAYLOR and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, to which might be added that paragon of disinterestedness, Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS?

Prof. Agassiz and Natural Science.

An address delivered by Prof. AGASSIZ in Boston, on Tuesday, has more than local importance. It relates to the value of the natural sciences and their progress in America; and it was delivered at a meeting held to consider that part of the late Message of the Governor of Massachusetts which refers to the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. To that Museum Prof. AGASSIZ has substantially given up the last ten years of his life. Eight years ago he left off writing. Persuaded of the vast consequence of the institution then originated, he resolved to devote to it his undivided energies. The lecture of Tuesday describes in a general way what has been accomplished by this Museum, and points out what remains to be done.

The value of such a collection, as organized and classified by a scientific man of the rank of Prof AGASSIZ, cannot well be overestimated. Perhaps it should be explained that the Museum, notwithstanding its title, covers a wider range than is included in the natural history of living animals. Mineralogy, and, in fact, natural science, in the extended sense, is understood to be embraced in its scheme. As an instance of the practical value of collections made or contemplated, the single article of coal may be considered. In order to apprehend fully the characteristics or peculiarities of American coal, either of old or new veins, it is necessary to have specimens of all the coal-beds of Europe. When this principle is applied to all commercial products, and they can be found accurately classified and universally accessible, the advantage to a community is obvious. Now, Prof. AGASSIZ complains that scientific institutions in this country do not receive anything like the support they deserve, or that is granted to them in the Old World. The total annual expenditure of a single foreign institution named by him, exceeds half a million of dollars, which is provided by Government; the income of his Museum so far barely exceeds ten thousand dollars. Yet even as it is, it has helped to educate many teachers who now hold high positions as teachers throughout the country. A German paper says that one of the last bulletins of the Museum contains the most valuable contributions to science that have been made during the last year; and one of the London quarterlies declares that more knowledge has been gained from one of these bulletins than from half a dozen similar publications issued by the British Museum.

There is at present in the Cambridge establishment a corps of twenty-six persons employed. The "instructor" is, of course, Prof. AGASSIZ himself. The "agent," who has a great deal of work to do, gives his services gratuitously. Of course, the remaining salaries and other expenses are not paid from the ten thousand dollars mentioned. Private individuals have paid many of these salaries. One person gave six thousand dollars, another four thousand dollars, a third three thousand dollars, and so on. Although assisted by this means, the Museum is a State institution, and State officers are on its board of government. The grants, however, are insufficient; and certainly Prof. AGASSIZ makes out a strong case in favor of increasing them. Twenty years ago it was actually proposed to send a collection made in this country to Europe to be "identified"—that is, to have its classification authenticated by experts—a clear confession of inferiority. Prof. AGASSIZ prevented this from being done; and now scientific bodies throughout the world send to his Museum for aid, and distinguished foreign Professors acknowledge that some of the most valuable analyses and other contributions come from Cambridge. It should be remembered that the New World collection has in one respect a great advantage. The Museums of Europe were organized before science was brought to its present state. "They represent views and opinions on natural history," says Prof. AGASSIZ, "held by LINNÆUS and his followers, the most advanced of them holding to the views established by CUVIER. Now, since that time—that is within the last forty years—natural history has made colossal strides." As a consequence, the European Museums will have to be reorganized in order to represent the true condition of science at the present time; while the American institution, so far as it goes, is an accurate exponent of modern discovery.

We understand that Prof. AGASSIZ now requires for the proper development of the Museum a sum of fifty thousand dollars for the arrangement of specimens alone, and twenty-five thousand dollars for other needful equipments. To do all which, in the opinion of Prof. AGASSIZ, is now necessary to place this admirable institution on a proper footing, about $500,000 is required, a sum which does not appear large when we consider that the outlay of the British Museum exceeds it [illegible] times over. The people of the United States owe a large debt of gratitude to Prof. AGASSIZ—a debt not likely to be disputed. His labors and [illegible] in the cause of science have been [illegible]; and he has chosen that this country should be their field, and that this country should have the credit of them. Apart, then, from the claims of science, or rather in addition to those claims, high personal consideration is due to Prof. AGASSIZ; and we trust that whether expressed in the grants of the State, or in the contributions of individuals, this obligation will be amply recognized.

MINOR TOPICS.

The public have so little faith in the legislative investigations with which Albany has familiarized them, that the joint resolution adopted yesterday, directing inquiry into the New-Hamburg horror, will not inspire very profound confidence. The fitness of ordinary legislators to conduct an inquiry involving much technical and business knowledge, is not by any means established; and besides, there is always a suspicion that any proceeding of this sort may, by well understood means, be hushed up before it reaches the critical point. If these suspicions do Senators and Assemblymen injustice in this particular case, they must remember that they and their predecessors have educated opinion upon the subject. Having, however, now undertaken the New-Hamburg investigation, we can but urge that experts be employed to aid the Joint Committee, and that the inquiry, instead of being limited to the causes and incidents of this disaster, shall embrace all the points that are necessary for guidance in any legislation that may be proposed.

We give in another column an exceedingly telling defense by Census Superintendent WALKER of the course followed by him in enumerating the population of this City. The parallel case of Philadelphia, where the gain by a Winter enumeration has been almost identical with that of New-York, is sufficient of itself to prove that the sixteen thousand odd which we have obtained by a second numbering were, in no sense of ruralizing, utterly beyond the reach or knowledge of the Census Marshals. It is one of the characteristics of Democratic criticism to remain profoundly unconscious of the logic of facts, but in the present case the proofs are strong enough to warrant the belief that, if not convinced, the objectors to the census will, at least, be silenced.

In spite of the ominous hisses of aristocrats, and the wide-spread feeling of popular discontent, the Princess LOUISE of England has got her dowry. Even the two Members of Parliament for Brighton, who stood pledged to vote against it, seem to have found their courage fail them at the last moment, for the cable assures us it was voted without a dissentient voice. The *Spectator*, in an article we reproduced the other day, was no doubt in unison with the upper ranks of English Liberals, in adverting to the popular feeling on the dowry question as a specimen of cheese-paring economy. Popular sentiment, though frequently illogical enough to begin with very trivial details, is nevertheless generally sufficiently consistent not to stop there. There is a more deeply-seated public opinion about royalty, of which this is but a slight revelation, and British Liberals of the intellectual class would do well to consider it carefully.

The outrage reported from South Carolina tends further to justify the investigation in progress before Senator MORTON'S Committee. Nothing more shameful can be imagined. Ten negroes, confined in Union County Jail on charges of murder and arson, were on Sunday night taken out by a large band of masked horsemen, and eight of them were murdered. The only assigned cause is a rumor that the prisoners were about to be removed on writs of habeas corpus. But nothing can mitigate the outrage, or reconcile the country to the state of things which makes it possible.

Our Albany Senators have, before them a bill extending the provisions of the law authorizing municipalities to aid in the construction of railroads. The move is in the wrong direction. Limitation of the debt-creating power is called for—not extension. Counties and municipalities in this State may find matters pleasant enough so long as they have but to issue bonds to assist railroad schemes, but the day of reckoning will come, and property-owners will then discover the madness of the policy which too many of them now encourage. Places in the West are already repenting under a crushing load of taxation, and sorrow will yet be felt in many parts of this State. If the Legislature were prudent it would discourage the whole system.

The Auditor of the Canal Department reports to the State Senate that not less than $1,191,886 was last year borrowed of banks by the Canal Board, and that on this amount interest is now being paid. The fact is a suggestive commentary upon Democratic management, and the consequences of that reckless and unconstitutional reduction of tolls to which the party is virtually pledged. Republican managers had no difficulty in keeping the canals in repair, paying interest on the debt, and reducing its principal, without injuring the traffic. In one short year, the Democrats have contrived to change all this. They have thrown away a large revenue, and squandered what they received upon an extravagant management of repairs. They have borrowed money to pay interest, and instead of reducing the debt, have in effect increased it. The contrast deserves to be remembered by the tax-payers of the State.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* makes a point of lecturing the New-York papers about professional amenities, and the sinfulness of using strong language. As usual with such lecturers, it is always the first to commit the faults which it deprecates. It may be creditable to the patriotic sympathies of the editor of the *Eagle* that he should fly into a passion over any supposed reflection upon his compatriots, the Fenian exiles, or upon his friends of the Brooklyn Ring. It is hardly creditable, however, to his understanding to ask his readers to believe that we said Brooklyn had been "ruined by lavish official banqueting." The *Eagle's* familiarity with civic feasts is doubtless much greater than ours, and is always likely to be. We will go farther and testify that the extreme "tightness" of the resources of the Water Board, for example, has only been very partially extended by the numerous amenities with which he has so exceptionally good acquaintance. We shall therefore take his word for it, that the Fenian "banquet" will, neither by immaculate Democratic Supervisors nor scrupulous "Ring" Aldermen, be made the occasion of a single fresh city job, but will be most righteously paid for out of past ones. But why are the advocates and friends of the Fenians always so much more irritable than the Fenians themselves?

UNDER THE SNOW.

The City Shrouded in Another Winding-Sheet.

THE WORST STORM YET.

Standing Snow-Heaps Converted into Mountains.

Scenes in the Metropolis—Dangers of Navigation on Land and on Water—Streets Obstructed, Vehicles Delayed, Pedestrians Supine—Sailors Frozen to Death.

"The Storm King, after several lesser conquests during the past few days, has come again and captured the City. It is probably the last grand victory of the weather over the Winter season. The previous storms were more fierce, severe, tempestuous and bitter cold, but this was the heaviest and most serious. The fall commenced just before daylight yesterday. At 5 o'clock a steady north-east wind arose, and upon it came showers of floating snow-flakes, tossing hither and thither like feathers, or dropping down in great scattering quantities, as though the air, the sky, the earth and sea were all adorned with fine white lace. It was a beautiful snow—just such a one as stage effects mimic and distantly resemble, but never equal. The present storm may be termed a sort of continuation or second edition of that of Sunday, the interval between the two being of short duration. The ground is covered to a greater depth than it was during the week of sleighing which succeeded Jan. 22. On the 22d, it will be remembered, the flakes fell thick and fast all day, and the weather was severely cold. The 26th inaugurated another snow-storm, which was also a hard one, and lasted all night. On the 28th it snowed, but was not a severe storm. The week of sleighing was spoiled on the 31st by rain. It rained from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight. On Feb. 5 it snowed again; on the 9th it rained. The first edition of the present snow-storm occurred on the 11th, and the continuation gives us all of the "beautiful snow" that we need. The rich appear to enjoy the prospect, as it gives them a new lease of the luxury of sleighing and riding; but the poor, who shiver in penury and want, take a very different view of affairs. An army of laborers will be needed to clear out the streets and sidewalks from the accumulations of the last three days. The work will give employment to many poor persons who would otherwise have to stand idle.

The unsightly and tarnished mass that filled the streets and avenues was quickly mantled in the neatest of white by the snow-fall of yesterday. The flakes seemed to cling to everything. The window panes were furred over by them. The car windows were elegantly frosted. The houses were coated in white, and the roofs, trees, fences and people seemed clothed in ermine. Pedestrians hid their heads in their cloaks and moved along, looking like the snow-men boys love to pelt with snow-balls. Even the horses seemed coated with a white wool.

THE STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

The preceding storms had greatly encumbered the streets. Large quantities of snow and slush had accumulated. But upon it all came this new thickness, which made them almost unmanageable. The trucks had their wheels buried up to the hubs, and the horses actually waded knee-deep. Those of human kind had but little better luck, and plunged along over treacherous vault-covers, granite slabs and dangerous railroad tracks—all slippery and uncertain for a foothold. The same story of many falls, bruises and sprains as we have before given might well be repeated. Heedlessness in such a simple matter of sprinkling ashes upon these spots deserves severest censure. Early in the afternoon the more sensible and considerate cartmen abandoned all attempts at the carrying of goods. Business of all kinds was almost entirely suspended. Everybody who could kept in doors and avoided the outside inclemency.

THE CARS AND STAGES.

From 7 o'clock in the morning and throughout the day, the monster snow-plows and brushes, with their eight-horse teams, were busily at work, but even then the tracks were greatly encumbered, and the cars were run under great difficulty. The Third-avenue steam dummy cars ran until after midnight. On all the routes the teams were doubled in wholesome respect for Mr. Bergh's humanitarian vigilance. The trips were necessarily very irregular, and at times almost suspended. The cars were overcrowded, and many buffeted the tempest homeward on foot. There was a great deal of complaint for the lack of accommodation, many poor women and young working girls being compelled to walk miles in the storm. The Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth-avenue lines made very good time under all the disadvantageous circumstances. The Second was irregular, and the Bleecker-street—the most difficult of all—could scarcely operate. At one time an hour elapsed without the passage of a car on that route. The Fourth-avenue cars ceased trips at 10 P. M. The East Broadway and Clinton-street ceased at 8 P. M. The Ninth-avenue ceased at the same hour.

THE ICE IN THE RIVERS.

A great deal of ice filled the ferry slips in the morning on both rivers, but nothing like the immense quantities of Monday. Most of it was fine and soft. The dense, blinding snow-flurries so thickened and obscured the air that the pilots were compelled to be guided by the fog-bells on shore. The air echoed with their tolling and the sound of warning whistles. For a time the Staten Island Ferry suspended operations. The Williamsburg boats were greatly hampered, and made no regular time. But one of the James-slip boats was running. The ice on the other side was very heavy, and threatened considerable damage. The frigate Narragansett, which was lying in the stream, off Governor's Island, was compelled to haul up to a pier. Several barges and boats have sustained damage. The Jersey City, Weehawken and Hudson ferry-boats were greatly embarrassed in their trips. Large cakes of very heavy ice were encountered, and any quantity of smaller pieces, which wedged in the wheels and broke several of the paddles.

DAMAGE TO CARRIAGES.

The amount of damage that has been sustained by vehicles of all kinds since the commencement of this snow-season, is immense. The humps of ice in the streets strain the springs, wrench the wheels, and not unfrequently break the axles. This has been more particularly the case with coaches and carriages, and to such an extent has it gone that at the large balls, especially when two or more occur on the same evening,—as was the case last night,—the scarcity is considerably felt.

THE MAILS AND TRAINS.

Nearly all the trains inward bound were more or less late, but not so much so as might be expected. The Boston mail, due at 5 P. M., arrived at 7. The Erie, due at 5¼, arrived at 6¼. The Long Island, due at 3½, arrived at 6¾. The South mail due at 5:10 arrived at 8 P. M. The Albany, due at 10 P. M., had not arrived at midnight.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE STORM.

At about 3 o'clock the storm seemed to have spent its fury, and the snow-flakes grew smaller and were more scattered. At 5 the fall had ceased, and before dark a clear sky was visible. The thermometer at 6 o'clock A. M. was at 22°; at noon it was at 26°; at 4 P. M. it was at 28°; at midnight it was 29°. A thaw prevailed at 1 o'clock, with a prospect of its continuance through today—an ill-omen for expectant sleigh-riders. The present and next week will present the finest tableau of the drama of Winter. Then comes the Ides of March.

TWO SAILORS FROZEN TO DEATH.

From a sailor of the schooner Eliza, lying off Whitestone, we learn the following particulars of a terrible case of death from the cold. It seems a schooner has been lying off Hogg Island Reef, frozen in for the past few days, the Captain and the crew, consisting of two men and a boy, being engaged most of the time in attempting to cut a way out of the ice. Yesterday some of the people residing on the shore, noticing that everything about the schooner was still and strange, managed to get within hailing distance of the vessel, when the boy faintly made known their condition. By almost superhuman efforts the vessel was reached, and there a sickening sight was beheld. The two sailors were dead, literally frozen stiff, and the Captain and boy were nearly frozen and starved, they having got out of supplies. The Captain, persisting in his vain efforts to reach the open sea, had frozen both of his hands and feet, and was extremely helpless. The bodies were taken ashore, and the helpless survivors taken care of.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

Edward H. Gordon, of Dutchess County, fell in Twenty-sixth-street and sustained a severe cut over the eye, necessitating his removal to Bellevue Hospital.

Andrew Wallace, of No. [illegible] East Thirteenth-street, fell in Tenth-street, and severely injured his hip. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Ellen Farrell, of No. [illegible] Grand-street, fell in Corlear-street and broke her leg. Taken home by the Police.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

Fulton, Atlantic, Main, and Montague streets, and all the other ferry avenues, yesterday afternoon were the scenes of stormy altercations between the throngs of cartmen and drivers who were crowded at morning and evening waiting and contesting for the precedence through the ferry gates. The boats ran quite regularly, but were filled to their utmost capacity. Everybody seemed to be going home at the same time. All crowded into the cars, of which there were an insufficient number. Great complaint was made of the negligence of the Company at such a time. The most unmanly conduct was shown by the men, who rushed from the boats and seized the cars, to the exclusion of women and children. One lady with two little girls stood in the snow facing the storm for some time, unable to get a car, the little ones crying with the cold, keen air. All the railroad tracks were greatly impeded, and snow-plows were actively employed.

The Storm in New-Jersey.

The snow-storm of yesterday was universally felt in Jersey, and entailed the usual inconvenience and discomfort to the traveling and business public. The ferry-boats plying between Jersey City and New-York made very irregular trips in the morning and forenoon, but throughout the remainder of the day and last night they, for the most part, ran on time. The horse-cars ran with great difficulty, and at long intervals, with double teams. On all the railroads the trains were more or less behind time. On the Morris and Essex Railroad the Eastern trains were from one to three hours behind, while the Western trains on the Erie line were delayed between two and a half and four hours. The local trains on the New-Jersey Road experienced but little delay. The Washington train, due in Jersey City late in the afternoon, was behind two and a half hours, while the 10:15 P. M. on the same route arrived at 11½ P. M.

THE PORTLAND DIVORCE SUIT.

The Case of Mrs. Sarah Miller Against Her Husband—Fashionable Flirtations and Their Follies—Sketch of the Trial—A Verdict for Mrs. Miller.

Correspondence of the Boston Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

For over a week past, "society," good, middling and indifferent, has been in a state of the greatest excitement over the trial of a libel for divorce, brought by Mrs. Sarah Miller against her husband, Nathaniel Jones Miller, on account of immorality, habitual drunkenness and bad usage. The parties have been considered among those whose claim to be among "the first families" could not be disputed.

The libelant, Mrs. Miller, is not much over thirty years of age, of considerable personal beauty. She is a daughter of Mr. Chas. Peters of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has done national service in filling an important public office, and who is now a commission merchant in good standing. Mrs. Miller was supported in Court by her father and two sisters—one of them Mrs. Nichols, of New-York.

Nathaniel Jones Miller is a man verging on his half-century of life. He is an extensive lumber-dealer, and report says that he is good for several hundreds of thousands of dollars—his business annually being worth from $150,000 to double that sum. The libel, as has been stated, alleged gross immorality against Mr. Miller, but this feature of it was put aside, owing to the extreme flimsiness of the proof that could be brought up in its support. The case, therefore, went before the jury on the charges of habitual drunkenness, and the bad usage of the libelant by the libelee. In defense, Mr. Miller put in the charge of immoral conduct by his wife, with one of our most prominent citizens.

Lawyer Strout took up the legal cudgels for Mrs. Miller, and 'Squire Baker on behalf of her husband, and the testimony was commenced on Thursday of last week. During the whole trial the Court-room has been densely crowded, many ladies of good standing forming parts of the audience.

The testimony regarding cruelty toward Mrs. Miller on the part of her husband, was principally furnished by the lady's family—her father and sisters. Mr. Peters swore to repeated acts of abuse of his daughter, and also as to his efforts to reclaim Miller from his drinking habits. Mrs. Miller had declared that such was his violence toward her, that she was afraid to live with her husband; but, after repeated promises from Miller the matter was made up, but finally his conduct had become so gross and unbearable, that witness was forced to give his daughter and her family shelter in his own house.

The sisters testified that Miller was a habitual drunkard; that when he was in his drunken fits he used the most foul language toward his wife; impeached her virtue; once threw a cup of hot tea in her face; made an assault on her with an ax; impiously prayed that the Lord would look down and pity the Peters family, and especially the head thereof, for he was a fool; that Miller had been once, or oftener, put in the Police office for drunken misbehaviour; that he kept the company of strange women; that he was in the habit of intemperately beating his son; that he came home more than once and, in a fit of insane jealousy, behaved himself very badly; that the neighbors had once been called in to defend Mrs. Miller against her husband's abuse; that the visits of Gen. Shepley to Miller's house were those of a friend alone, and made more on account of her sisters than her own; and that there was no misconduct whatever to be charged against either Gen. Shepley, Mrs. Miller or her sisters. It was also testified by parties not belonging to the family that Miller was in the regular habit of drinking at unreasonable hours. The evidence also showed that a certain submissive paper had been drawn up and signed by Miller, which certified to his misconduct in the matter of drinking; and it was also confessed, on cross-examination, that liquors were used by Mrs. Miller and her friends and visitors, but not to the extent of intoxication. Furthermore, explanation was made that some $70 or $80 worth of strong liquors were used in the house within a short period for pies, jellies and sauces. Little or nothing was said about Miller's immoral conduct otherwise than in drinking, that clause of the libel having been withdrawn before the trial commenced. Further, the charge of an attempted assault with an ax was not clearly made out, no witness having seen such an act on the part of Miller. On the whole, the testimony, except as to habitual drunkenness and its verbal extravagances, was not remarkably strong.

For the defense, witnesses were brought to show that the charges of habitual drunkenness made against Miller were greatly exaggerated; that he was a man who attended strictly to business, and that his failing—which was admitted—was encouraged by his wife's example. The libelee himself was put upon the stand, and swore to the use of liquors by his wife at their marriage, and in Boston on their way home after being married; to their domestic use in Portland, and at the card parties, picnics, and outgoings there; that on one occasion, in 1867, Miller had to carry his wife to bed on account of her not being able to go herself through intoxication from drinking "old rye;" that Judge Shepley was a very frequent visitor to his house when he was absent; that he had personal reason to believe that their conduct was not virtuous; that their looks in some one or two instances, in connection with circumstances, condemned them; that he (Miller) cautioned his wife against this intimacy; that she waived off the warning by saying that people must talk, and they might as well do it about her as about another; that Shepley was also remonstrated with in similar manner, and admitted the propriety of the reproof and apologized for what he had done; that the misconduct of his wife and Shepley had frequently prompted him (Miller) to indulge in liquor; that Shepley continued to visit his house thereafter, and gave reason for much disturbance in his mind. Various presents made Mrs. Miller by Shepley—among them a necklace, chain, books and flowers, were testified to in proof of their too great familiarity.

The evidence as to immorality between Mrs. Miller and Judge Shepley, given by other witnesses was somewhat inferential in character, and in no way tending to direct proof. Frequent visits to Mrs. Miller's house; tête-a-tête in darkened parlors; riding out in company; walking together publicly; sitting on doorsteps of evenings; mutual signals for meetings; the frequent use of stimulants at social meetings at home and abroad, (in which certain ladies were described, in one instance, to be "soberly intoxicated;") made up the sum total. All these signs and significations were testified to with great fidelity to facts and dates.

The rebutting testimony, led by the libelant, had a mixed effect on what had been given before. It showed that Miller, though somewhat given to his cups, was neither a bad husband nor father, and that Mrs. Miller was not in the slightest degree given over to an appetite for strong drinks. That lady herself took the stand, however, and gave her husband a very bad character for intemperance in act and speech, and for cruelty toward herself and her two children. As to guilt with Gen. Shepley, she utterly denied every feature of accusation—or that she had sinned with him in word or deed. Gen. Shepley had been invited to his house by her husband; and, so far from his warning her against him, not a word ever passed in her hearing from him, or from any one else, which disparaged his character. She had been compelled to leave her husband's house through his intolerable bad usage.

This was substantially the testimony and defense, which occupied the Court until Wednesday evening of this week. On Thursday, Mr. Baker made a very able argument for the libelee; and on Friday and today, Mr. Strout spoke in behalf of the libelant. The jury retired at 10 o'clock, and at 3½ brought in a verdict in favor of Mrs. Miller, granting her a divorce on the ground that the defendant is guilty in form and manner set forth. The result was hailed by the waiting crowd with expressions of satisfaction.

WASHINGTON.

Report and Debate on the West Point Outrage—Custody of Money in Federal Courts—Passage of the Gulf Subsidy Bill—Prospects of the Other Schemes—Increasing the United States Courts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House had an unusually interesting and somewhat exciting debate today on the report of the Military Committee on the cadet outrage at West Point. Mr. Asper, Chairman of the Subcommittee which made the investigation, opened the debate in a speech of considerable length, reciting the circumstances of the case, and urging the necessity of the measure of discipline recommended in the Committee's report, which suggests that the ring-leaders of the outrage be summarily dismissed and the rest of the First Class Court-martialed. He was followed by Mr. Axtell briefly in defense of West Point generally. Gen. Slocum, another member of the Subcommittee, next took the floor, and made a carefully-prepared and very forcible speech in behalf of the Committee's report. He quoted very freely from the testimony with reference to the motives which induced the outrage and the belief entertained by the members of the class, that they would be able to escape punishment through the influence of those members who were sons of officials in high position. He dwelt upon the fact, which he claimed was brought out by the testimony of the Academic Board, that the interference from Washington had had a serious effect upon the discipline of the corps, and it was their belief that the First Class had calculated fully upon lenient treatment from Washington, in counting the cost of the outrage. Gen. Butler followed in a very ingenious and plausible speech in defense of the motive of the boys in perpetrating this wrong, prefacing his speech with the remark that if anybody had reason to hate West Point he had. He turned Gen. Slocum's references to interference very neatly by reminding the House that the interference complained of came not so much from the other end of the avenue as from members of Congress themselves, who selected these boys for appointment. He urged that mercy be shown the boys, who had done this wrong act from good motives, and advocated his amendment, which recommends the Secretary of War to deprive the class of the usual holiday after graduation as a punishment for their offense. Gen. Logan replied to Gen. Butler, advocating the report of the Committee and the previous question was ordered, when at nearly 5 o'clock the House adjourned. To-morrow being specially assigned to the Judiciary Committee, this report will come up in regular order as unfinished business on Thursday morning, and will then be voted on.

CUSTODY OF MONEY IN FEDERAL COURTS.

The Ways and Means Committee today authorized Mr. Hooper to report back for passage the bill introduced in the House last July by Gen. Schenck, which provides for the better custody of moneys paid into the Courts of the United States. It requires all moneys in the registry of any Court of the United States or in the hands or under the control of any officer of such Court which were received in any cause pending or adjudicated in such Court within thirty days after the passage of this act, to be deposited with the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, or a designated depository of the United States in the name and to the credit of such Court, and all such moneys which are hereafter paid into such Courts or received by the officers thereof, shall be forthwith deposited in like manner. It further provides that no money deposited as aforesaid shall be withdrawn except by order of the Judge or Judges of said Courts respectively in term or vacation, to be signed by such Judge or Judges, and to be entered and certified of record by the Clerk, and every such order shall state the cause in or on account of which it is drawn. Failure to comply with these requirements is made a misdemeanor, and for personal use or embezzlement of any such moneys heavy penalties are provided.

SUBSIDY OF THE GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The subsidy for a line of steamers in the Gulf of Mexico, which Mr. Kellogg has been so persistently urging for some weeks, was voted by the Senate today, but the bill was amended in many particulars. The bill was before the Senate as unfinished business. At 1 o'clock Mr. Cole rose to move to postpone it for the Appropriation bills, but being assured by Mr. Kellogg that a vote would be reached without much debate, he yielded, and the subject appearing each moment to be near an end, he allowed it to proceed without forcing his motion. The principal change made was in striking out the names of the corporators altogether, and directing, instead, the Postmaster-General to advertise and contract with parties who offered the best terms. The amount of the subsidy granted is $160,000 annually. The bill goes on to the Speaker's table in the House, and will hardly be reached this session. The vote was 29 to 21.

TIRED OFFICE-HOLDER.

Collector Laimbeer, of the Eighth New-York District, arrived here this morning to hasten, if possible, the time when he shall be relieved from official duties. He is *rara avis* among office-holders.

THE OTHER SUBSIDY BILLS.

The passage of the Gulf Line Subsidy bill by the Senate is not regarded as indicating any favor with subsidies generally. There are but two other bills of the kind which seek action by the present Congress. One is known as the Australian line, and it is urged at the present time on the ground that aid will be given in Australia to assist in its establishment. The only hope of the "friends" of the measure is in having it tacked on an appropriation bill, and it is understood that the Senate Appropriation Committee has decided to recommend an annual allowance of $375,000. A half million was the amount asked. The "Atlantic line" has concluded to content itself with the postages for a subsidy, if it can get them, though some additional gains in the way of drawbacks, &c., are also sought. There is not the slightest prospect of its receiving final action, and if any further subsidies could be put through, the vigilance and carefulness exercised today in pruning and amending the bill passed, is an assurance that no margin could be left for lobbyists and jobbers.

INCREASING THE FEDERAL COURTS.

There are nearly a dozen bills before Congress providing for additional United States Judicial Districts. The first one of them to come before the Senate was one authorizing terms of United States District Courts to be held at Helena, Ark. This does not, it is true, establish an additional district, but precedents were alluded to by Mr. Trumbull, in which similar legislation had led in a very short time to such a result. The effect of increasing largely the number of United States Courts in adding to the expenditure of the Treasury, and burdening the Supreme Court beyond the amount of labor for which it has time, and that, too, from business which could as well be brought before the State Courts, was shown by Mr. Trumbull. This bill came from the House, and was reported in the Senate from the Judiciary Committee, with amendments.

SOME REMARKS ON SAN DOMINGO TO BE EXPECTED.

Mr. Morton today gave notice that to-morrow morning he would call from the table the resolutions of the Indiana Legislature instructing the Senators from that State to oppose the annexation of San Domingo, for the purpose of submitting some remarks regarding them.

AN HOUR EARLIER.

An order was made by the Senate today that on Monday next, and thereafter till the end of the present Congress, the daily sessions shall begin at 11 o'clock, instead of 12. There is a strong opposition to night sittings, unless absolutely necessary for the completion of important business. All propositions thus far to hold them have been promptly voted down. The fixing of 11 o'clock as the hour of meeting will furnish a further argument against them, but Mr. Nye gives notice that he will call up every day his resolution for a night session on the Sutro Tunnel bill, till the Senate will act upon it, and in view of Sutro's boring qualities, success in securing a hearing at least may be anticipated.

PROSECUTION OF CLAIMS.

The Committee on Finance reported favorably to the Senate today the House bill prohibiting employes of the Government from prosecuting claims before the Departments within three years from the time when they were employed, but some important amendments were recommended, one of which limits the restrictions of the bill to persons employed in the Departments here; another provides that claims against the Government must be presented within six years of the time of their accruing, except in the case of loyal persons at the South. This bill is designed to prevent the practice of clerks and officers resigning to become prosecutors against the Government, which has been quite common, and to which attention has been prominently called by the Chorpenning case.

EXPORTATION OF WHISKY IN BOND.

The Senate Finance Committee favors the plan of Commissioner Pleasonton for the exportation of whisky in bond, but it will most likely fail the present session and go over to the new Congress.

MINISTER TO CHILI.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, today, had under consideration the nomination of Joseph P. Root as Minister to Chili, and voted, by the casting vote of Mr. Sumner, to recommend confirmation.

GAME OF THE CLAIM AGENTS.

There is an effort making by some claim agents of Memphis, Tenn., from what are deemed no commendable motives, to prevent the further payment of bounties to colored soldiers through the Freedmen's Bureau, and to defeat the appropriations for that object. Of course, a discontinuation of this mode of payment would bring business to these claim agents, and that too of a kind particularly desired by agents of easy consciences.

END OF A CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House today finally decided the election case of Sheafe vs. Tillman from Tennessee, in favor of Tillman, Republican, the sitting member.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW LOAN.

A large number of national banks have already accepted the invitation of the Treasury Department to act as agents in the negotiation of the new loan and those that accept will be so designated.

The following is an extract from a letter of H. Kreisman, Consul at Berlin, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Berlin, Jan. 25: "But for the war our bonds would be at par, and the new five per cent. bonds would be largely taken. Peace seems now nearer than at any time previous, and with it, I am sure, a market for our new bonds will open, provided always that you will be permitted to go on reducing the public debt, thereby wiping out the premium on gold. If the hue and cry for revenue and tariff reform prevails, and reductions are made so as to prevent a considerable surplus of our income over our expenditures, we will not be able to place our new five per cents here."

PRINTING REVENUE STAMPS.

Commissioner Pleasonton has contracted with the Continental Bank Note Company of New-York for the printing of one color of the proposed new issue of distilled spirit and tobacco stamps, the second, or finishing printing, to be done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department.

THE ALLEGED CONGRESSIONAL BIGAMIST.

The trial of Representative Bowen, for bigamy, was continued in the Criminal Court today. A novel feature of the proceedings was the testimony of John Wilkinson, who swore he believed he was married to the woman known as Mrs. Parke Bowen or Tabitha Bromela, and that Judge Henderson performed the ceremony in 1860. She wanted to be married and have C. C. Bowen's name, which he assumed. She offered witness $900 as compensation and he took the money; he did not remain with her, and never saw her again until yesterday in Court. Wilkinson said he had no particular business, but played card and kept a faro bank. Judge Henderson was recalled, saying he never saw Wilkinson before now, and did not marry him to Tabitha Parke. This witness also swore that in 1860 he was Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Judge of the Probate Court in Tallahassee. He identified the certificate of marriage issued to Tabitha Parke and C. C. Bowen by him as clerk, and as Judge performed the marriage ceremony in accordance with the laws of Florida. He recognized Mrs. Bowen now in Court as the lady he married to Bowen. At this time they lived as man and wife for twelve months to his knowledge. Mr. Wilkinson having left the Court-room he was sent for, but could not be found. The above refers to the first marriage of Bowen, the second marriage with Mrs. Susan P. King being unquestioned.

THE NEW LAND COMMISSIONER.

Hon. Willis Drummond, the new Commissioner of the General Land Office, was introduced to the clerks in his office yesterday afternoon, and today took formal charge of the office.

LIGHT-HOUSES ON THE LAKES.

The Light-house Board has issued a notice to mariners, giving an account of the changes of lights on the northern and north-western lakes.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following are the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1870:

Receipts of Customs	$42,054,522 96
Receipts of Internal Revenue	31,032,265 06
Sales of Public Lands	510,915 25
Miscellaneous sources	11,498,416 26
Net receipts	$85,097,120 60

The following are the expenditures for the same period:

Civil and miscellaneous	$16,082,316 72
War	8,109,887 76
Navy	4,938,996 27
Indians	12,996,624 82
Pensions	6,524,228 94
Interest on the public debt	25,494,664 50
Net expenditures	$74,115,729 41

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

George H. Olney, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Rhode Island; William S. Chichester, Surveyor of Customs at Lavaca, Texas; William L. Ashmore, Collector of Customs at Burlington, N. J.; Thomas Russell, Collector of Customs at Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; Capt. Peter S. Michie, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the United States Military Academy; Spencer F. Baird, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, under the resolution of Feb. 9, 1871; Henry David, Consul at Martinique, Mexico; John Bruce, United States Judge for the Eastern District of Texas; Russell Hastings, Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PROF. BARILI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA.

The first representation of Prof. Antonio Barili's amateur opera company will occur tonight at the Theatre of the Union League Club. Good reasons exist for commending this enterprise warmly to public support. There will be a fine chorus and orchestra, and great things are expected from the principal singers. The opera chosen is the "Maria di Rohan," of Donizetti. One or two of the artists are professionals, but most of them are amateurs. It should be remembered, however, in this case, that the amateurs are the possessors of fine voices, trained under the supervision of one of the foremost masters of the time, who thus in some sort stakes his reputation on their merits and achievements. We wish Prof. Barili and his fair pupils all possible success, being quite sure that they have labored hard to deserve it.

MADRIGAL SOCIETY CONCERT.

A charitable madrigal concert is to be given on Friday next, at Steinway Hall. The proceeds will be devoted to the Woman's Aid Society. This is one of the noblest of Metropolitan charities. It is a mission work, and for the last five years has been sustained by ladies of the different Evangelical Churches of the City. The "Home" is at No. 41 Seventh-avenue. It is for the reception, temporarily, of poor and friendless girls, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five. No erring girls are received there, the managers believing that, while both classes are worthy of attention and effort, they should not be kept together. The concert on Friday will be very attractive. It includes some of the loveliest madrigal music yet heard here. Beethoven, Hullah, H. R. Bishop, Reisiger, Ernst, and others are represented in the programme, and we observe in the list of ladies and gentlemen many of our finest voices. The entertainment is given under the direction of the following officers: Mrs. Wm. Walker, First Directress, No. 113 East Twenty-first-street; Mrs. Chas. Tiffany, Second Directress, No. 255 Madison-avenue; Mrs. James Stuart, Secretary, No. 27 East Thirty-seventh-street; Mrs. John H. Mortimer, Treasurer, No. 10 West Thirty-second-street; Rev. W. A. Maiken, Chaplain, No. 41 Seventh-avenue. Either of these ladies or the gentleman named will be glad to receive contributions in aid of the Home.

Miscellaneous.

MISS GLYN'S READINGS.

Miss Glyn read "Macbeth" before an appreciative audience, at the Theatre of the Union League Club, on Monday evening. We have spoken before of the merits of this recital, which includes points of excellence deserving high commendation. The lady reads again, at the same place, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock—on this occasion selecting the "Merchant of Venice." The final reading of this series for the evening will be given on Monday the 20th, when "Antony and Cleopatra" may be heard; and the last matinée, on the succeeding Wednesday, when the play will be "King John." All who have not heard Miss Glyn, who is an elocutionist of striking vigor, of powerful dramatic instincts, and of ripe experience, should not omit to take advantage of these opportunities.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Collector Murphy and Mr. Andrews.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears from extracts furnished the *Tribune* of the 14th inst., that the Eighteenth District Political Compromising Association have been in session, on which occasion the patriotic Rufus Andrews kindly consented to interest his pure-minded followers with a speech. He is reported to have said:

1. Murphy's appointment was unfortunate.
2. Unless Murphy is turned out the people will not support Grant.
3. Murphy has cut off the official heads of the strongest supporters of the Republican Party.
4. He is a low Irishman, holding a position to which he is not entitled.
5. Unless the Republicans carried New-York in 1872, no Republican President would be elected.

Now, Mr. Editor, the above statements naturally suggest the following questions and answers:

1. Why was Mr. Murphy's appointment unfortunate? Was it because you, on account of your affiliation with Tammany Hall politics, lost your political party standing, or because the duties have been honestly collected, and thereby the revenues increased? [See recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

2. "The people will not support Grant unless Murphy is turned out of office." Mr. Andrews is one of the last men who would be authorized to speak for the people thus. The people are thoroughly Democratic, and vote as they think. They do not think Andrews, Gridley & Co., entitled to their whole confidence, or even to a large part of it.

3. "Mr. Murphy has cut off the official heads of the strongest supporters of the party." Yes, Mr. Andrews—heads have been cut off, but the question as to whether they were the heads of the strongest supporters of the Republican Party or not is as yet undecided. That they were strong and liberal dealers in Republican politics is admitted. But it is not much of a loss to have the traitors unearthed.

4. "Mr. Murphy is a low Irishman, holding a position to which he is not entitled." This abuse will hurt no one. Is Mr. Andrews prepared to wage a crusade against every man who happens to be of Irish parentage? If so, he will have enough to do. We have heard about the "low Dutch," but never suspected that a successful and upright business career would cause a whole class among us to be stigmatized as "low Irish."

5. Mr. Andrews informs us that unless the Republicans carry New-York in 1872, no Republican President will be elected. Mr. Andrews, your Chairman informed the public in the columns of his paper not many days since, (and gave reliable figures to prove that what he wrote was so,) that without New-York State a Republican could be easily elected President in 1872. Come to some understanding on the matter, and don't cause the rank and file to be disheartened on account of your differences of opinion.

D. G. C.

Erie's "Scandalous" Affidavits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of the proceedings in the case of Thompson vs. the Erie Railway Company, at the General Term of the Supreme Court, sitting at Albany, in some of the morning papers of Friday last, is entirely incorrect, so far as it relates to the action of the Court in regard to the affidavits struck out by Judge Rosekrans as scandalous and impertinent. Judge Rosekrans' order was not reversed, nor was any opinion expressed by any member of the Court against its correctness. The order on this subject dated Feb. 7 was entered entirely without authority, and on the matter being brought to the Court's notice, the following order, which recites the proceedings actually had, was duly made and entered:

At a General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the Third Judicial Department of said State, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1871. Present, Hon. Theodore Miller, Presiding Justice; Hon. Platt Potter and John M. Parker, Associate Justices.

John W. Thompson and Mary T. De Forest vs. the Erie Railway Company.—The defendant having made application that the affidavits and parts of affidavits struck out as scandalous and impertinent by Justice Rosekrans, may be filed and used as a part of the papers used on the motion made at Special Term, Nov. 17, 1870, and inserted in the papers on appeal from the order of that date, and the plaintiffs consenting thereto on condition that the affidavit of Frank Thompson, sworn to Sept. 30, 1870, (referred to in the affidavit of T. G. Shearman, adjudged to be struck out,) also be considered as a part of the said motion papers on such appeal.

Ordered that all of said affidavits be put upon the files of the Court as part of the papers in this matter, and this order is made without passing upon the question whether said affidavits were scandalous or impertinent.

Ordered that the order herein entered at General Term by the defendant's attorney touching said affidavits, and dated Feb. 7, 1871, be canceled and removed from the files.

(Copy.) JOHN McEWEN, Clerk."

All the questions involved in the motion before Judge Rosekrans, including the propriety of the affidavits struck out by him, are still held under advisement by the Court.

This communication would not be necessary, nor would any application to annul the order of Feb. 7 have been made had not that order been so extensively published, and the Court's action so entirely misapprehended.

JAMES EMOTT,
FRANK THOMPSON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871.

Judge Barnard and W. O. Bartlett.

From the Troy Daily Whig, Feb. 13.

To be generally known and notorious is not always to have a good reputation. Judge Barnard is a notorious Judge. His decisions in the Erie litigations are notorious. But he was notorious long before his acquaintance with Jay Gould and Jim Fisk. He was notorious as a Judge six or eight years ago. He became notorious for his orders and decisions in a certain insurance case, for which Attorney-General Martindale drew articles of impeachment against him, and which were not presented, for reasons well known to the Judge. Other papers were presented to the Judiciary Committee in another case, for his conduct in a litigation which went to the Court of Appeals, whose decision of the case was not creditable to Judge Barnard. It gave occasion for an article in the *North American Review*, in which the Judge was handled very roughly. It was the ground for a reference to him by Mr. Beecher in his pulpit. In short, the Judge became notorious.

In Saturday's New-York *Sun*, which paper holds up Train as the great American orator, and Barnard as the upright and independent Judge, we find the following report of an extraordinary exhibition in the Supreme Court last Friday. [Report quoted.]

We should say that the Judge, whose judicial hide is as hard as a crocodile's skin, has been hit. The shot from the New-York Times has found a sensitive part.

That the Judge was re-elected to the Supreme Court, after a narrow escape from impeachment, was no credit to himself, but was a disgrace to the City of New-York.

If every lawyer in the Court-room approved of his remarks, which were only fit for the mouth of a blackguard, then the legal profession was very badly represented.

From the Albany Morning Express.

Judge Barnard, of New-York, evidently understands the frailties and infirmities of the electors of that City about as well as any man living. On Friday last he assailed from the bench one of the most prominent and respectable newspapers in New-York. The immediate occasion for this attack was the recent publication in that paper of certain strictures upon Judge Barnard's public and official acts. Having demolished the editor, this dignified jurist proceeded to indulge in a little self-laudation. Said he, "I was re-elected Judge of the Supreme Court by the largest majority ever received by a Judge in this City, and I expect to be re-elected whenever I run, so long as I conduct myself as I ever have done on the Bench." Very likely. But suppose his Honor should experience a change of heart—in some such unexpected way as did Saul of Tarsus—so that hereafter his proceedings should bear the stamp of fairness and integrity; what would be his Honor's chances of re-election in such an event?

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Bartlett's parallel of Chief-Justice Marshall and Judge Barnard received a happy and timely illustration in the New-York Supreme Court yesterday. During the progress of a case before him Barnard, while "honest indignation flashed from his eyes," the *Sun* says, referred to "the old broken-down lawyers who are in want of references," and to the New-York Times. * * * Think of Justice Marshall using such language as this in Court! Barnard went on to say that he had been elected "by the largest majority ever received by a Judge in the City," adding: "I expect to be re-elected whenever I run, so long as I conduct myself as I ever have done on the Bench." This is rough on Barnard's constituents. Very rough.

MR. BARTLETT.

From the Philadelphia Day, Feb. 13.

We don't know Mr. W. O. Bartlett, but measuring him by the length of his card—one and a half columns—in a New-York paper, he must be a great man. Somebody has written an anonymous pamphlet, or published an anonymous pamphlet, no matter which, in which something occurs construed by Mr. Bartlett as personal to himself. Somebody without a name accuses him of receiving bribes, and using corrupt means to control Judges. Mr. Bartlett says the charges are, in letter and substance, in whole and in every part untrue. That is plump; and such a plumper over a real name goes further with sensible people than any amount of anonymous accusation. But this square denial does not satisfy its maker. He proceeds to write about himself for a column and a half. He lets the great public into the secrets of his religious belief. He was raised in the fearful fear of fire and brimstone as a reward for wrong-doing. But at last, after comparing notes, he came to adopt more moderate ideas, and leaves the reader to infer that he has, for some time past, looked upon physical fire as a chimera. Thus up to "a few days ago," when these charges of corrupt practices were preferred against him. And since he has returned to his "simple, primitive faith." Now, Mr. Bartlett had seen the widow and orphans fleeced, innocent persons struck down by the midnight assassin, and thousands of reputable persons vilely slandered in the very sheet in which his card appears. Yet in view of all these terrible outrages, he never concluded that anybody deserved fire and brimstone until a nameless individual fell foul of him, Bartlett. That will do. Next, this card assures the public that he had the entire confidence of Mr. Lincoln, who, on Bartlett's recommendation, offered the French Mission to Mr. James Gordon Bennett. He also urged upon Mr. Lincoln the appointment of Horace Greeley to something good. All this is interesting, but is it relevant? Perhaps. We think, on further thought, that it is relevant; for Mr. W. O. Bartlett set out to inform the world that he existed, a fact of which but a small portion of the world was before aware. But the public cares nothing for him or his relations with the distinguished dead. The question is, what is he to the world in which he lives?

H. T. Helmbold—A Card.

ON POLE AND TANDEM TEAMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I observed in the issue of yesterday a statement that I was arrested for driving "tandem." This is an error. I was politely requested, while my team was standing in front of the *Tribune* office, to call upon the Mayor by about forty policemen. Before I had reached the Mayor's office, I should judge there was not less than 200 of able-bodied guardians of the peace assembled. They came forth like locusts from the woods, leading the assembled multitude to believe that my head was going off. In fact, I was very much at loss to know "what the matter was," and astounded to see so many stalwart "peace defenders" around the "Hall" at this hour of the day, and going for a man whose weight is only 125, and whose "hight" is but five feet three, "boots and all." But perhaps it was their lunch hour.

But now to explain about this "tandem." When it was brought to the Mayor's office, an ordinance was read from an "Old Country looking, yellow book," made when New-York was not New-York City.

The ordinance read as follows:

"Any person driving tandem faster than a walk, or one horse ahead of another, shall be subject to a penalty of $5."

I answered as follows:

First—Who complains that I had driven faster than a walk? No answer.

Second—Is there any ordinance against driving "four or six horses?" Answer—No.

Third—What is a tandem? Answer—One horse to the pole and one other on the lead.

Fourth—What is my team, as I have a pair of horses on the pole and three on the lead; and as there is no law against four or six horses, why object to this, as it is safer and the horses are not liable to become tangled, as they are with four or six? What kind of a team do you call this, and what ordinance is there against it? and as I am held responsible in case of accident to any, and as New-York is a City with a beautiful Park, I think it is the duty of every citizen to contribute his share, and to prove to you that this is appreciated, not only by strangers, but by your own citizens, look now, from your window; besides, the fine being $5, and as I have but $2 50, please CHARGE IT.

Reply—Doctor, we will not fine you this time; go on your way, but go slow, where it is rough and not faster than a walk.

"Now to the pole and flag business," ordinances on poles.

I do not credit that any enterprising merchants could complain of it, and my neighbors on both sides of the way, and on all sides of me, give it countenance and support; and myself, Mr. Simeon Leland, J. M. B. Davidson, and several others, have called to explain, but have not been successful in seeing the Mayor, nor have I ever been notified by his Honor, or received a line in his own handwriting.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S PROTEST AGAINST THESE INTERFERENCES.

What in Heaven's name, harm can a flag and pole do, elevated one hundred feet from the sidewalk, and if people do stop to admire? They might as well order no eclipses of the sun or the clouds. Besides, the City Fathers send out their banners way across the street in dozens of places. H. T. Helmbold has political aspirations also.

Question 1.—Have these City Fathers ever issued a proclamation inviting the citizens to participate in any parade whether exiles or others, or funeral, or if one of the policemen's families are in need after death, that he has not responded, and has not even stopped for rain, and he now prays to know whether he has discharged his duties as an enterprising merchant and citizen in a creditable manner?

Question 2.—Have they been prejudiced by others stating to them that this was an advertisement and have stopped it or attempted to do so from this fact? and, if so, I would reply that this would be cowardly; and if, admitting this, Dr. H. T. Helmbold considers that they pay his intelligence a high compliment, as the majority of merchants in this City and the entire country would be glad to resort to any means to make both ends meet, particularly at the present time, and the remainder are always ready for good investments, and, in conclusion, would remark that the subscriber was a freeholder, and had no notes out or asked credit before procuring his establishment, and he now stands ready to take up any note, obligation or pencil mark, charging no discount.

Truly yours and the public's obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Not connected with any corporation, railroad, or agent for anybody, but owner and director of the following drug-stores:

Crystal Palace, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, wholesale and retail.

BRANCHES.

The Palace Pharmacy, Gilsey House, Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway.

Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Penn.

P. S.—I am, this A. M., in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Huntington, of Jay Cooke & Co.'s; A. R. Sheppard; Gen. Michler, of Interior Department; Col. Gideon, Gen. Holmes, Meichler, Sykes, and others, inviting me to the Carnival at Washington, horses and all. I shall go, knowing that enterprising men are appreciated somewhere.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE.—It is due as much to the public as to Dr. Colton to state that he has introduced an agent which not only destroys the pain of tooth-pulling, but often renders the operation a pleasure. Thousands crowd his office in the Cooper Institute—some coming from a great distance—and go away blessing the inventor of "laughing gas."—*Advertisement.*

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—Dr. Beers has a sovereign remedy for drunkenness. He promises a radical cure in the most confirmed cases, and offers proof to the most skeptical. Office, No. 12 East Twelfth-street, New-York. Consultation free. Inclose six-cent stamp for book, and convince yourself.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Because a Person has a Bad Cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a disposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safe plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness, without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all druggists.

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Attention is Called to the Sale of Valuable property to be offered at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TODAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. Sold by order of the Trustees.
EAST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three-story basement brick house and lot, No. 312, near 2d-av., lot, 20x98 feet.
The extra large plot of ground northeasterly corner of Washington and Rector sts., 35 feet front, 60.7 feet rear; south line, 97.8 feet; north line, 91.6 feet, more or less; well calculated for improvements.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established 1840.

DIED.

BAGIOLI.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 11, ANTONIO BAGIOLI, aged 78 years. On Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1871, TERESA BAGIOLI SICKLES.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the celebration of a solemn requiem mass for the repose of their souls at St. Joseph's Church, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, on Wednesday morning, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

BROWN.—Feb. 12, at Newark, N. J., MARY BROWN, mother of Mrs. Thos. J. Clare, of Garrison, N. Y.

The remains will be removed to Baltimore, Md., for interment.

Baltimore papers please copy.

BEACH.—At his residence, No. [illegible] West Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, EVAN BEACH, aged [illegible].

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DURYEE.—On Monday, 13th inst., JULIA B., wife of the late Sackett L. Duryee, and daughter of R. Westmore Dean.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] West 21st-st., on Thursday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

GOULD.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 12, SARAH H., widow of Horace A. Gould.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible] William-st.

LOTT.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, 14th inst., STEPHEN I. LOTT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, James Van Siclen, Lincoln-av., Jamaica.

LOCKWOOD.—On Sunday, Feb. 12, EMILY H., wife of Joseph S. Lockwood, in the 24th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her uncle Alfred Bedford, No. 151 Lafayette-avenue, corner Hamilton-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, ALIDA MARY, relict of Thomas Wm. Moore, and daughter of the late Capt. Thos. Bibby, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MERWIN.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 13, of scarlet fever, ARTHUR M., son of Rev. A. Moss Merwin, of Valparaiso, Chili, S. A., aged 3 years.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, T. T. Merwin, No. 43 Garden-place, on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.

O'FARRELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871, at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Cochran, in White Plains, MARY O'FARRELL, relict of the late Thomas O'Farrell, of Belfast, Ireland.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at Grace Church, in the village of White Plains.

PAYNE.—Suddenly, of heart disease, in California, Feb. 2, LOUIS G. PAYNE, of Loudon County, Va., aged [illegible] years, late of this City. Deceased leaves a widow [illegible]

[illegible] only son of Daniel S. and J. C. [illegible], aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, 16th inst., at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible]

[illegible]—In Brooklyn, Feb. 14, after a lingering illness, JOHN M. [illegible], Jr., in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Sands-street M. E. Church and Sabbath-school are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 1½ P. M., from Sands-street M. E. Church.

SCHROEDER.—In New-York, Feb. 13, HENRIETTA MARIA SCHROEDER, relict of the late Henry Schroeder, of Newport, R. I.

TAPPEN.—On the 13th inst. Mrs. HANNAH TAPPEN, in the 88th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services at the residence of her son, Thomas B. Tappen, No. 343 East 120th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, at his residence on Sunday evening, WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at Dr. Hutton's Church in Washington-square.

WATKINS.—Feb. 14, aged 77 years, WILLIAM S. WATKINS.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 156 West 23d-st., on Friday morning, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO investigate into the legal status of the owners of property affected by the proposed repeal of the act widening and straightening Broadway, will make their report at the upper room of Lyric Hall on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

All interested either in the awards or assessments are requested to be present.

JAMES KENT, Secretary of the Committee.

WE SEE LARGE GANGS OF MEN picking and carting snow and ice from Broadway and 5th-av., and other streets. This is as it should be, and we are glad to have a Mayor that is alive to the interest of the people, besides giving employment to hundreds of our poor laboring men.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 1. Tickets $20. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,[illegible]. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY have removed to NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, Near 17th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. [illegible] Beekman-st., Room No. [illegible], first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A new Weekly Journal, edited by THEODORE TILTON,
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Price, Three Dollars a year, cash in advance.
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JAPAN.

Medical Changes in the System of Government—Results of the Transference of Power from the Feudal Retainers to the Mikado—Reorganization of the Army and Navy—Gratifying Results of Mr. Seward's Visit—The New Railroad.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1870.

The wonderful, though bloodless, revolution through which this country is now passing deserves more notice than is usually accorded in home journals to the doings of a people so unimportant in American eyes as the Japanese. Following the radical changes in the system of government, inaugurated when the supreme secular power was concentrated in the person of the formerly spiritual chieftain—the Mikado—is a complete reorganization of the official service. So searching and thorough is the process that it is doubtful whether the experiment would have proved safe in any other country.

THE OLD DUAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

With the general characteristics of the old dual system of Imperial rule, your readers are probably familiar. Two powerful chieftains, in the main independent of each other, divided between them the cares of government; the temporal ruler or "Cubogoon," (miscalled by some critics foreign perversity the "Tycoon," being, however, subject in a measure to the priestly or spiritual Emperor, (Mikado,) who received in the exclusion of his hereditary capital the veritable worship of his feudal chieftains, and the reverence accorded to divine attributes by the vulgar. The chieftains or "Daimios," all kings or emperors in petto, were controlled mainly by the natural jealousies prevailing among their class, much as was the case with the Barons and Lords of early English history, or the Grandees of Spain in the days of ISABELLA, the Catholic—but with this difference among the Daimios: A curious and unique code of honor prevailed, which, in its Draconic obligations, exerted a moral force in aid of loyalty that nought but tradition and superstition combined could have produced. Consequent upon the intercourse with foreigners, and the facilities for obtaining arms, ammunition, ships and all the material of war, arose in great measure the dissensions which terminated in an open struggle between the two Emperors—so to term—each backed by their own adherents. The issue of the civil war thus resulting is well known. The Shiogoon resigned his claims, and the powers he had heretofore wielded were conferred upon the Mikado. One by one the insurgent Daimios were reduced to sue for peace or spontaneously ceased hostilities, and the "offspring of the Sun goddess," as the Mikado is poetically denominated, now exercise undisputed sway over territory and people.

SWEEPING REFORMS REFORMED.

The change in the form of government necessitated reforms so sweeping that foreign observers scarcely dared hope they could be carried out. But the statesmen of Japan proved equal to the occasion, and to confirm and consolidate the central power. The Daimios voluntarily abdicated their semi-independence. The fleets, fortresses, troops, &c., which formed the strength of each chieftain, have, with reasonable exceptions, been placed in the hands of the Mikado's Government, though in most cases they were left under the control of the former owners, now transferred to the Mikado's service. Ample compensation is allowed for all such property formerly rendered to their local chiefs. While considerable care has been exercised to avoid hurting the feelings of powerful subjects, the substitution of Imperial for Daimio sovereignty has been quietly carried out. The Government is vastly anxious to strengthen its hands against foreign and civil strife, of course, as all other nations have done. The Japanese Army and Navy are, like the civil service, also undergoing thorough reform. The British-fitted owned vessels of war have given place up to the "Imperial" Navy, and with them a certain proportion of their revenues, to aid the Government in maintaining the necessary forces. Proclamations are posted up inviting students to join the naval school shortly to be opened. Regulations fixing the strength of officers for each ship and regiment, the precedence of the various ranks and the salary attached to each, have been drawn up by certain officials who may be designated Commissioners, and equal care has been taken in fixing the pay and prices of army rations and supplies.

[illegible]

become a diplomatist as well as an autocrat, and in their own practice they are singularly averse to personal display. At the same time it would be difficult to deny that the people, as a people, think more of a monarchy than a republic. They probably respect autocratic Results more than any other Power with which they have been brought into contact.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The railroad between Kobe and Osaca is being rapidly proceeded with. A conference was recently held, at which certain arrangements were made by the native authorities with Mr. MOREL, the engineer-in-chief. The telegraphic cables now in process of being laid from India Onward are attracting considerable attention here, as they furnish hope for a belief that we, too, shall before long be placed in close communication with the civilized world. What has become of the projected Pacific cable?

OKESIMA.

The Democratic Nomination for the Presidency—A Note of Warning from a Well-Known Man to Mr. Hendricks.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the letter which we quote below, and says that it was written by one of the leaders of the Ohio Democracy, and agrees with the general impression that Mr. HENDRICKS was a party to several bargains and sales concerning the Presidential nomination by the Democratic Convention in 1868. It adds that Mr. HENDRICKS' friends report that Mr. TILDEN is working for HENDRICKS, and predicts that the result will be just what it was in 1868—Tammany will again carry off the honors. This is the letter:

OHIO, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1871.

The friends of Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS have asserted with a boldness challenging answer, that Hon. Geo. H. PENDLETON relinquished his claims to presidential in the West, and that the "Pendleton Men" supported Mr. HENDRICKS in our next President. I am able to state to you that the assertion is false in its length, its breadth and its thickness. HENDRICKS AGAIN attempted to betray the trust placed under him in 1868; Mr. HENDRICKS did betray those who trusted to his leadership in 1868. ALLEN is the proper head of the Democracy. As to HENDRICKS, for political chicanery, we can secure to the people through your paper, because my friend BRIGHT, of the Sentinel, has come to his second sight; the new Democrat is the same old Democrat, from the vista. Mr. HENDRICKS did in 1868 bargain first with HANCOCK; secondly, with SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New-York (the people's choice and the hoodlum's friend); and thirdly, with Horatio SEYMOUR. Now, the defender of labor and the victim of capital. He broke with HANCOCK and PENDLETON, but kept faith with the hoodlums. Indianians want proof of this, they can get it until very soon, I think. As you know, I am a Democrat, and have no idea of ever voting the Republican ticket, and has no idea of being led by an American Talleyrand.

BUCKEYE.

The New Senator from Kansas.

United States Senator-elect CALDWELL, of Kansas, has never been in public life, and has not been a party to any of the fierce personal struggles among the political leaders of his State. He was an old Whig. In 1856 he voted for JOHN C. FREMONT, but says that he had not at that time so much admiration for the man as for the party he represented, that being an organization pledged to resist the extension of slavery. At the recent banquet in Leavenworth, at which all the State officers and members of the Legislature were present, he made a speech, in which he spoke in glowing terms of the prospects of Kansas as worthy of its glorious history in the past. He described its great natural advantages, and predicted that within ten years it will have a system of roads equal to that of Illinois, and a population of at least a million and a half of souls. He said that, while he would give every encouragement to railroad enterprises calculated to develop the resources of the State, he would ever carefully guard and protect the just rights of the settler. Speaking of his position relative to national politics, he said that in 1860 he worked and voted for LINCOLN, and he added: I am proud of my Republicanism. To the Republican Party, in my opinion, are we indebted for the preservation of our nationality. And now that our glorious Union has been preserved, let us see to it that the life of this organization is uncorrupted, either from foes from without or traitors within. And let all unite in sustaining such measures as will best protect and develop the laboring and manufacturing interests of the whole country.

THE TAYLOR WILL.

The Case Drawing to a Close—The Contestant's Final Arguments—Speech of Mr. Cliveden.

The announcement that the presentation of the final arguments in the matter of the contested will of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, would begin yesterday before Hon. E. G. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, drew to the Court not only all the parties interested in the case, but also a large crowd of spectators, and, in consequence, the room was densely crowded throughout the day. Mr. H. L. CLINTON, counsel for Mrs. HOWLAND, the contestant, began speaking soon after 11 o'clock, and continued until after 5. The Court then adjourned until this morning, when Mr. CLINTON will conclude. He will be followed by Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON in support of the will, and it is hoped that today will end the trial, the Surrogate's decision of course being reserved.

The argument presented yesterday by Mr. CLINTON was an ingenious plea, in which the testimony adduced during the progress of the suit was carefully reviewed, the strong points brought out, and all said that could be said to sustain the theory of forgery advanced. The following is a summary of his speech:

On the 2d day of August, 1866, JAMES B. TAYLOR, a benevolent philanthropic worldly Christian, the man who gathered around the bed of death, among the few who participated in the sad funeral rites, was one sincere mourner; one whose young heart was wrung with anguish—smitten to the earth with an affliction it had never felt before, and which it never dared even to mention to a living soul, was HARRIET B. HOWLAND, the contestant in this case. He who to her had been grandfather, father, protector, friend; a companion in whose affections she alone had nestled, in the innermost temple of whose heart she dwelt supreme, was dead. The web of joy that had ever filled her with joy and happiness were closed forever. That vessel, which though sometimes harsh to the outer world, was music to her ears was hushed in silence never to be broken. That heart, that great heart which from her earliest prattling infancy had ever pulsated but in unison with hers, was stilled forever. From the first moment she was able to lisp the name of human being down to this day when the whole world was clouded in darkness, the affection, devotion and love between these two had not been surpassed since the world began. Aye, could she then or could she now burst the cements of the grave containing the ashes of the dead, and breathe a new spirit of mortal life within JAMES B. TAYLOR, knowing, as she does, that she is his only heir, she would gladly forfeit all to bring him back to existence. If there was ever an instance of loving and faithful unselfish devotion to a surviving parent, it was exhibited on the occasion when the grave closed over her grandfather, and buried from her sight the small differences which at times existed between her and her grandmother. Although in the conduct of that grandmother these might have been at times apparent as by no difference, yet not only did this contestant believe there was a warm current of affection existing between them, but she believed with England's greatest bard:

"The strongest ties that ever frame
Can only over the surface close;
The living stream lies quick below,
And sometimes breaks and comes to flow."

The relations of these parties, grandmother and grand-daughter, would have continued, but unfortunately Mrs. TAYLOR was surrounded by natures whose purpose it was to destroy and frustrate them. GEORGE DURYEA, acting in the humble capacity as a representative of his own subtlement surpassed and the sub-ordinate tool of these plotters in villainy, seemed to have imparted to her with confidence, and, like the viper, he wound himself round her, leaving there the venom. We will acknowledge if Mrs. Latter she had heeded the counsels of these more sincere, and whose motives were less unworthy. The first shock sustained by the contestant in her father's death is scarcely over when a process from your Honor is served, summoned her hither. Had the instrument been presented here one whether the instrument produced was the result of lusk, fraud or forgery, she would have a right, had she been so disposed, to waive any opposition to it; but, when the evidence, when the instrument produced was the result of lusk, fraud or forgery, she would have a right, had she been so disposed, to waive any opposition to it; but, when the evidence, when the instrument set on foot, with the determination to ascertain the genuineness or spurious-ness of the document brought to light the fact that it was an infamous and damnable forgery, then she could pursue no other course than that adopted in this case. The great question now to be decided is, whether forgery shall be legalized, or perjury by which it is sustained shall be encouraged here, in the very temple of law, aye, whether crime, a crime which goes to the very foundation of society, which would blot out civilization itself, shall be crowned with the laurel wreath of triumph.

Referring to the evidence adduced in the case, the counsel first called attention to the fact that the testimony of Mr. CLINTON, Mr. HOWLAND, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. Cliveden, and others, examined for the proponents, the counsel said that they exhibited an extraordinary interest in behalf of the contestant, yet the evidence of most of the witnesses, if not directly untrue, contained discrepancies, established by supportable evidence, that entitled them to no credit. There was but one event in the history of the contestant's life which it was asserted displeased Mr. TAYLOR, and nothing else was attempted to be placed upon the record. There was no proof except that given by MUNGER and COOPER that Mr. TAYLOR disliked his grandchild for her marriage. There was much evidence on the subject of his blaming her husband and his family, but there was no doubt, with the exception of the conversation testified to by COOPER, MUNGER, and GARNELL, that after the few days subsequent to her marriage, Mr. TAYLOR did not entertain the slightest feeling of hostility toward his child. He went further than these witnesses, and assumed that the deceased was incensed at the marriage, but the first interview between them produced a reconciliation and a return of affection never afterward broken, nor was the slightest allusion ever made to the circumstance. Every fact adduced in the case, brusque and outspoken as the deceased was, proved conclusively that with him a partial reconciliation was impossible and preposterous. Their meeting proved it was complete, and their subsequent relations established it beyond a question of doubt. On the other side no witnesses were produced to controvert this assertion, and where was the motive to induce JAMES B. TAYLOR to change his will and leave his favorite child partially unprovided for? KATE's selection of a husband was good, her father afterward approved the choice, and greater affection and devotion never existed between any couple. With the reconciliation came friendly and social relations between both families, culminating finally in the trip to Europe.

Mr. CLINTON then adverted at considerable length to the disagreements that occurred in Europe, and read a number of letters directed by Mr. TAYLOR to his grandchild, which were couched in the most tender and affectionate terms, expressing an anxiety for her comfort, and without alluding to her misunderstanding with her grandmother. In the face of these letters he held it was stupid to assert that Mr. TAYLOR would practice such hypocrisy, so utterly opposed to his known character, especially in his dealing with his only child. The counsel next referred to the evidence for the proponents, and while charging that the will was a forgery, disclaimed the idea that Mrs. TAYLOR knew anything whatever concerning it. Reviewing in full the evidence of the different witnesses, a synopsis of which has been heretofore published in the TIMES, he maintained that their testimony did not affect the credibility of the contestants' evidence, but, on the contrary, in their evident disposition to aid the forgery, only establishes that Mr. TAYLOR made frequent declarations of the execution of a will, and this will, if was alleged, was not the forged document sought to be probated. He refuted the theory supported by the evidence of Dr. QUACKENBOS that, in his last illness, the deceased expressed anxiety to go to his office for a particular paper, and that that paper was the will, asserting that no proof had been adduced that he did not refer to the mortgage on the Georgia Railroad, which had not, up to that time, been executed. But everything, he added, proved that this document is a forgery. One man had the capacity, the opportunity, and the control of everything toward its formation. He was that man that absented himself from the time of Mr. TAYLOR's death until one week afterward, and who refused to attend the search for the will. Did the Court suppose that GEORGE DURYEA, being in possession of the office would not have felt interest enough in Mr. TAYLOR's business to search where there was no lock or key to prevent him from searching? He could just as well have found it as the will there they say he went to the office so to have found it some weeks subsequently. DURYEA had shown the bent of his mind on this subject. There is something on the mind of one who perpetrates a crime that foreboded his concealing it. It was uppermost in his mind, and came out only at inopportune moments. What was the train of thought on the part of DURYEA with reference to this matter? From the moment he took possession of his office down to the time this forged will was produced, he was preparing TAYLOR's friends for a denouement which the production of this paper. He informed Mr. HENRY W. JOHNSON, after this search proved fruitless, that a will could be found if anyone had any sufficient interest in it to institute a search. When JOHNSON responded, "Then there is a will?" he replied, "I know there was one once." What did this mean? It was the expression of concealed thoughts, and taken in connection with its absence, points distinctly to thieforger. To Mr. MUNDERT, he also said, "a will had been made a short time before," and his evidence alone declared the question of forgery.

Criticising the testimony of Mr. CLINTON, that it bore no evidence of being drawn up by a lawyer; on the contrary, it was full of errors, which no lawyer could by any possibility have made. Even the word Vassar was spelled Vasser, and Mr. HOWLAND's name was written HENRY B. instead of HENRY H. HOWLAND. Referring to the testimony of Mr. CLINTON, JACKSON and DURYEA in detail, asserting that the two first were overwhelmingly impeached, first by the will, secondly by the improbability of their story, thirdly by intended deliberate falsehoods and contradictions, not the result of mistake. The counsel claimed that WESTERVELT was impeached by giving false reasons for secrecy; JACKSON was impeached by giving reasons which could apply only to forgery, such as the reason he did not want to go into personal litigation. DURYEA was impeached by JACKSON and JACKSON by DURYEA, in turn, while WAYNE and JACKSON were both impeached by Mr. FIELD and also by Gen. SPINOLA. Mr. CLINTON further, during his argument, dwelt at length upon the scientific testimony adduced, alluding particularly to the experts' evidence, and its importance.

Case adjourned until today, 11 A. M.

AID FOR FRANCE.

The Subscriptions Thus Far $70,000—Names of Subscribers.

The contributions for the suffering French still pour in. Mr. CHARLES LANIER, the Treasurer of the fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions up to today:

A. A. Low & Bros.	$1,000	J. Lanigan	$200
S. B. Chittenden & Co.	500	Josiah Lane	100
Arnold, Sturges & Co.	500	Moran Bros	100
Edward Mahony	100	Devlin & Co.	100
Edward Clark	100	Stanton, Sheldon & Co.	100
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Smith & Noyes	100	J. W. Cross	50
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Martin, Hall & Co.	100	A. Humphreys	50
Rennald & Francois	100	G. D. H. Gillespie	50
H. Hennessis & Co.	100	G. Guentzel	50
H. W. T. Mall & Co.	100	J. L. Rhea	25
O. Dord & Co.	100	Thomas H. Cole, Jr.	25
Lovejoy & Co.	100	Brandon, Vt.	25
Wm. Alex. Smith	100	Ballard, Bailey & Co.	25
Fraser, Major & Co.	100	Hopper & Merritt	25
Schulte, Southwick & Co.	100	Hall & Ketcham	25
H. H. Boehmer	100	Fawcett & Benedict	25
J. S. Bennett & Co.	100	Miss L. L. Schuyler	10
M. Armstrong & Sons	100	Miss G. R. Schuyler	10
Ballard & Co.	100	Thomas H. Eaves	10
Watson	100	Thomas H. Wallace	10
Hoyt & Co.	100	R. Cummings	5
Bros.	100	Richmond	1
Hemsch	100	A. Jenisson	5
H. Herbring & Co.	100	W. Prince, Haverstraw, Mass.	1
Adolph Schefold	100	Otis D. Swan & Co.	100
C. F. Allen	10	Wymans, Bird & Co.	100
Appleton & Co.	250	Michael Whitford & Co.	50
Appleton	100	Bryce Gray	50
Buckingham & Bay.	100	Wild & Co.	50
Cortlandt, McLean & Co.	100	Smith & Underhill	50
Total			$11,365
Previously acknowledged			58,458
Total by Chamber of Commerce Committee			$69,823

CHARLES LANIER,
Treasurer of Committee of Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. WILLIAM W. WICKES, Chairman of the New-York Produce Exchange Committee, acknowledges receipt of the following additional subscriptions to Feb. 14:

W. R. Preston	$100	Gould & Thorp	250
R. Bennett	100	Cook & Sledge	100
Phillips & Co.	100	C. H. Brown & Co.	100
Tolles, Potter & Hayne	100	Drittler & Tormand	100
Matthews & Co.	50	Robert Norman	50
P. N. Ballentine	100	Hughes & Hickox	100
Brown & Bro.	100	J. Annan	100
H. W. De Forest	50	George M. Pullman	100
H. A. Brayton	25	F. N. Shedler	25
J. Van Rensselaer	10	F. Dollard	20
Whitman Bros. & Hood	50	Webb, Turner & Co.	50
T. Hall	100	Kent & Co.	100
C. H. Meday	50	Logan & Preston	50
Welch, Home & Clark	25	David A. Tucker	25
James Allen & Co.	25	J. Pottlebury	25
Andrew Harrison (additional)	50	Beardsley, Sumner & Co.	50
Andrew Stuart & Co.	100		
Total			$1,975
Previously acknowledged			13,170
Total by Produce Exchange Committee			$15,045
Grand total, Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange			$84,868 50

Since the above was prepared, REMSEN & SONS have contributed $5,000 to the fund, and the Stock Exchange of San Francisco $1,000 gold, which, with smaller subscriptions, makes the aggregate contributions thus far about $70,000.

It has been stated that the members of the Gold Exchange have declined to contribute to the fund in aid of the French sufferers. The truth is, that the Association thought it best that the contributions should be made by individuals, and not by the Exchange as a body, and in pursuance of this plan they have already given over $2,000 in sums of from $10 to $500, and the list is being rapidly filled up. The members of the Gold Exchange will doubtless give as much as any other class of men for this object.

Severe Suffering Among the Poor of the Fourteenth Ward.

For several Winters past the teachers of the Fourteenth Ward Industrial School have been made the almoners of charitably disposed persons in relieving distress among the worthy poor in their district. All of the funds placed at their disposal for such purposes the present Winter have been expended, and now the Misses STEVENS, who by visitation among the families of their pupils have become thoroughly acquainted with their needs, are daily compelled to refuse aid to applicants who are on the verge of starving. One worthy woman, Mrs. N. has pawned every article of furniture to procure food, and the family at the present time are without supplies of any kind. "Hungry and cold" is their sorrowful appeal. Another poor woman, whose five children attend the school, is entirely out of work, her husband prostrated by sickness, and all of them looking vainly about them for relief. Some four or five other families, in equally distressing circumstances, are at just that point, owing to sickness and want of work, where, if aid is not soon rendered, their all further appeal in their behalf will be useless. Any who may desire to bestow their benefactions personally upon these deserving families can do so by accompanying the teachers to their homes, or by sending their contributions to the school, No. 99 Crosby-street, or to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, designating the purpose to which they are to be applied.

The Women's Prison Association.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Women's Prison Association of New-York, "The Isaac T. Hopper Home," shows that there remained on Jan. 1, last year, 85 inmates, and were received during the year 404, making a total of 489. Of these there were sent to service 253; returned to friends, 18; left to provide for themselves, 20; sent to Almshouse, 93; to Insane Asylum, 2; 7 days' work, and did not return, 32; left without out permission, 29; discharged, 1; remaining Dec. 31, 92. The prison report for last year shows that 18,636 women were received, 1,708 discharged, 1,711 sent to Blackwell's Island by the Courts, 9,187 transferred to the Island by the Commissioners of Charities, 39 sent to State Prison. The funds of the Society are not in a very prosperous condition, only $11,89 being in the Treasury. The receipts last year were about $8,500.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Relief Vessel for France—Descriptions of the New Frigate—Necessity of Additional Ships to Carry Food to France—The Frigate California Ready for Sea.

The United States steamer *Worcester*, twenty-three guns, which has been placed at the disposal of charitable associations in Boston formed to send aid to the suffering people of France, is well calculated for the service, although she cannot carry a very large cargo. She is a new vessel and has never yet been to sea. She is rigged and fitted out like the *Frigates Guerriere* and *California*, but on her proposed voyage will carry but a portion of her battery and a small crew, so that the gun-deck and a part of the berth-deck can be used in stowing cargo. As she will cross under steam and sail, it is likely that she can make the voyage in twelve to fifteen days. From the amount of money collected in Boston, which will be expended in breadstuffs and seeds, it is likely that the *Worcester* will be entirely loaded in that port, unless her capacity is greater than 12,000 barrels, as is represented. In that case the Department cannot well do better than to send the *Supply*, which can carry 8,000 barrels, from this port. From Philadelphia 10,000 or 12,000 barrels of flour and seed are to be sent, and if Uncle Sam is not charitably inclined they will go by merchant steamers. If the *Worcester* is to take in any portion of her cargo here, she will leave Boston about the 22d inst.

The frigate *California*, Capt. CLITZ, is about ready for sea, and it is expected that her orders to proceed on her voyage will soon arrive from the Navy Department. Notwithstanding the inclement and rapid changes of the weather which since the *California* has been in commission, the health of the officers and crew has been excellent. The sick reports have been unusually small—no greater than under ordinary circumstances. This is due to the system of heating the between decks, adopted by the Government, and the excellent water, distilled by the newly adopted Normandy condensers.

The Oliver "Forgery" Case—Full Text of Justice Snedeker's Decision.

The following is the full text of Justice SNEDEKER's decision in the case of WM. P. OLIVER, of Hempstead, L. I., who was accused of forging his father's name. The partial statements heretofore published have done great injustice to the defendant, as will appear by a perusal of the Justice's paper:

The People vs. *William P. Oliver.*—The defendant in this case is charged, on oath, with having, on the 1st day of February, 1870, forged the name and signature of his deceased father, WM. OLIVER, to a lease of lands in the town of Hempstead, known as the Eagle Mills, and certain other property therein described as store property in the village of Hempstead. The testimony produced before me by the prosecution, were it uncontradicted, fully establishes the fact that the signature purporting to be that of WILLIAM OLIVER, to the lease in question, is, as charged in the complaint, false, forged and counterfeited, and it would follow as a legitimate and natural conclusion that the defendant, being the only party in interest, is the person who committed the offense. The defendant has, however, produced evidence, remarkably strong in its bearing and character, tending to establish the genuineness of the instrument and signature in question, and also his innocence of the offense charged. While under the testimony I am strongly impressed with the innocence of the defendant, a strict construction of the law applicable to examinations for criminal offenses imposes upon me the duty of sending this case before the Grand Inquest of the county for further examination. I do, therefore, in view of the importance of the question involved and the discharge of my duty under the law, order and direct that the defendant be committed to await the action of the Grand Inquest in the premises. I cannot allow myself to take leave of this case, which has occupied very attention for so long a period of time, without returning to all the counsel engaged therein my sincere thanks for their uniform courtesy, kindness and forbearance during its investigation. JOHN S. SNEDEKER,

Justice of the Peace.

Dated JAMAICA, Jan. 26, 1871.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance yesterday (Feb. 14) at the Exchange, in spite of the storm was quite large, and all the sales announced to take place were effected. The transactions made resulted as follows:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, disposed of the property located on the north-east corner of Hudson and Reade streets. The premises comprising an irregular lot, the dimensions of which are given in the summary annexed, were purchased by E. H. RUKER for $18,700.

JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, made two sales. First, under the direction of ROBERT SUTHERLAND, Esq., referee, a four-story brick store, freestone trimmings, and lot 20 by 70, situated on the north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, sold to M. S. THOMPSON for $18,200, a price deemed very low; second, under the direction of FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 11 James-slip, comprising a three-story brick store and lot, 18 by about 27, sold to A. B. HANCE, the owner of the mortgage foreclosed, for $8,800—also considered a low figure.

JOHNSON & MILLER effected the last sale of the day, disposing of the following Brooklyn property, sold by order of the heirs of SAMUEL W. BLOOM, deceased, to close the estate. Three-story brick dwelling and lot, 22 by 123.9, No. 169 Adelphi-street, east side, between Willoughby and Myrtle avenues, sold for $7,725 to SAMUEL F. BROWN. A similar house and lot adjoining No. 161 Adelphi-street, also advertised to be sold, was withdrawn, the result of the first sale not meeting the expectations of those interested in the property. No other business was transacted.

For today at the Exchange, sales as follows are announced to be made: By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., as a foreclosure sale, four lots on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO. as public auction, property on the north-west corner of Washington and Bleecker streets, and at an executor's sale, a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, known as No. 319 East Twenty-first-street.

By JAMES M. MILLER, a foreclosure sale. Lot on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

To-morrow at the Exchange, quite a list of property will be offered, some of which is very eligibly located and desirable. Reference to the sales proposed will be made in our notice of the day's business in this column to-morrow.

The following is a recapitulation of yesterday's transactions:

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Lot, with buildings thereon, s. s. corner of Hudson and Reade sts., lot 19x88.10; 8x88.10x25x125 ..... $18,700

By James M. Miller.

4-story brick store and lot, n. w. corner of 4th-av. and 128th-st., lot 20x70 ..... $18,200

3-story brick store and lot, w. s., No. 11 James-slip, near Water-st., lot 18.1x28.1x18x27.3 8,800

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

3-story and attic brick dwelling and lot, e. s., No. 169 Adelphi-st., 117 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., house 22x36, lot 22x123.9 ..... $7,725

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE-STORY BRICK house, near Madison Park, unexceptionable neighborhood; value, $22,000, for a house in New-Jersey, 20 miles of City; value, $10,000; balance in cash and mortgages. Address, stating particulars, W. L. BRADLEY, No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-fronted brown-stone house, 20.10x50, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $21,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings, for sale by V. E. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 218 East 15th-st. It is 21 feet wide, lot over 100 feet, in beautifully frescoed, and is in the best neighborhood in Harlem. Inquire on the premises, or of O'BRIEN, No. 37 Barclay-st.

WEST 40TH-ST.—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick and brown-stone, fourteen rooms, all modern improvements, in perfect order; price $14,000; terms easy. R. L. SLADE, No. 146 Broadway, Room 5.

BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, ABOVE 59TH-ST.—A large fine corner property, well rented; price reasonable. Also, several desirable corners on 6th-av., 23d to 59th-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on Murray Hill, between Madison and Park-ave., south Brooklyn, property taken in part payment. Address Box No. 4,148 Post-office, New-York, or to WINANS & CO., No. 91 Cedar-st.

EAST 33D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., SEVERAL brown-stone dwellings, all in good order, from $14,000 to $16,000. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-st.

WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET OR LEASE the four-story English basement brown-stone front house, No. 31 West 36th-st., to a private family only. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 27th-av. and 46th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

$47,500 FOR NO. 44 WEST 38TH-st., four-story light stone, 22 feet 6 inches front; elegantly frescoed. Not for sale after Feb. 20. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,322 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis E. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

Refer by permission to—Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY. IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED. None but first-class mortgages will be entertained; no brokers required. Apply only. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 91 Cedar-st.

We have a large amount of the various classes of real estate, embracing stores, dwellings, lots, country seats, farms, &c., for sale or exchange. Mortgages bought and sold. Loans negotiated.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

Owners of dwellings desiring to avail themselves of our system of efficient and economical sales to the public, should send in their lists without delay. All property left with us is advertised in our *Real Estate Gazette*, without charge. Circulation, 15,000 weekly. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate, Leases and Mortgages, No. 32 Cedar-st.

W. R. SALGOMBES, REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 160 Old-Slip, near East-River. (Established 1835.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; the care of real property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PROPERTY OWNED by the American Express Company, comprising the whole block between Hudson, Dutch, Jay and Staple sts., with a fine and very large marble building, 100 feet on Hudson-st., and 200 feet on Dutch-st., six-story brick store-house, about 60x100 feet.

ALSO FOR SALE:

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The marble mantel building, about 37 feet on Broadway, near Bleecker-st., and adjoining the Metropolitan Bank.

Also on Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., through to Thomas-st., the fine brown-stone building lately occupied by the Adams Express Company, 100x100, about 40x100, with lights on three sides, heated by steam, and modern in every respect.

ALSO TO LET:

The spacious well-lighted second story, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, about 87x120 feet, supplied with large vaults, &c., &c. Inquire of HOMES MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE, NO. 514 A-Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, six-story marble building, 25x100, lot 25x100.

ALSO, BY SAME ESTATE.

The four-story modern brown-stone desirable dwelling, with furniture, No. 3 Bethune-place, Scuyvesant-square, lot 18 by 75.

ALSO, BY SAME ESTATE.

No. 59 East 92d-st., between Broadway and University-place, full-sized dwelling, and lot, leasehold.

A revised printed list of stores and dwellings for sale, and to let, mailed free.

ALSO,

$125,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, on City real estate. Apply to V. E. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands for sales and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the attention of those owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

We have a large number of the various classes of real estate, embracing stores, dwellings, lots, country seats, farms, &c., for sale or exchange. Mortgages bought and sold. Loans negotiated.

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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE IN PART FOR F good well-located lots, a very desirable three-story brick house, with all the improvements, and in good order. Address Box No. 4,148 Post-office, New-York, or to WINANS & CO., No. 91 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT,	PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH,	DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE,	SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD,	CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. Title free of road offices special endowments to persons desiring country homes. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. N. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE (Combined), at the best locality on Hudson, both; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage, with extra large lot, with shr

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line. [illegible]

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28. Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday, Feb. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) ... Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Mar. 4, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold: 1st Cabin ... $75; To London ... 80; To Halifax, N. S. ... 20. Payable in currency: Steerage ... $30; To London ... 35; To Halifax, N. S. ... 15.
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Algeria, Wednes.. Feb. 15 | Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16 | Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Abyssinia, Weds.. Feb. 22 | Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23 | China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1 | Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 16
RATES OF PASSAGE. By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage. First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris ... $145, gold. By the Thursday steamers. First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 15th of February. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS. THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. Green ... Feb. 15, at 7½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Feb. 22, at 12½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams ... Mar. 1, at 3 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard ... March 4, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray ... March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth, March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price ... March 22, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River. ITALY, Gregan, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $65 and $75, currency; steerage, $30 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. PEREIRE, Daure, SATURDAY, Feb. 18. LAFAYETTE, Rousseau, SATURDAY, March —. Note.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux. For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED. Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $135 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage, $60. These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. Feb. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker. Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas. Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan. All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18. Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR KINGSTON, JAM. Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will touch at this port on her next departure hence, 20th inst. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23. NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, March 23. MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, April 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice ... Feb. 16. MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. Palmer, (via Nassau,) Feb. 23. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams ... March 2. For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana. CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman ... Friday, Feb. 17. CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight) ... Monday, Feb. 27. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ... Thursday, March 9. CLEOPATRA, Phillips (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 18. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS. THE STEAM-SHIP HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer Felicia will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in [illegible]. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. Old line, low freight. The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st. Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. Free of Government Tax. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND of the WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO. Denominations, $500 AND $1,000.
ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN, From January, 1870. Convertible for Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.
Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 190 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 24 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.
PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST, at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM G. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO., NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM 10 TO 12 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK. FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR. ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST. N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED. Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES: PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s. PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK. ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s. TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s. DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s. MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE OF ERELAZ, ABT & CO., NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W., LONDON.

GEO. C. T. SEAMAN, BROKER IN COMMERCIAL PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES, No. 25 Pine-st. (upstairs.)

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held ON MONDAY, FEB. 20, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive. W. A. HALL, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1871. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. C. W. PARMLEE, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS, INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co., FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.
ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED. FOR SALE BY WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, NO. 58 WALL-ST.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers, (The same as an Incorporated Bank,) NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates. 4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Organized under special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 28, 1870. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES, $100 EACH. OFFICE, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, New-York Life Insurance Building.
TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES of the capital stock of this Company, of the par value of $100 each, being the remainder of the capital of one million, are now offered to BUTCHERS, DEALERS, MARKETMEN and others.
The books of subscription for said stock will be opened at the office of the Company, as above, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1871, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and remain open each day for TEN days unless sooner subscribed for.
Each subscription for ten (10) shares from any Butcher, Marketman or Dealer, will entitle the subscriber to one stand of stall, at a uniform fixed rental, on a lease of five years.
But no one Butcher, Marketman or Dealer will be allowed more than two stalls or stands, in either wholesale or retail department, and the intention to avail himself of this privilege must be declared by each subscriber at the time of subscribing.
A diagram of the stands in the market can be seen at the office of the Company, and the selection of stands by said subscribers will be according to order of subscription.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Twenty-five per cent. in cash, on subscribing, and the balance in installments of 25 per cent., as called for by the Treasurer, on thirty days' notice.
By order of the Board.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, COURTLANDT PALMER, W. M. JOHNSON, Committee on Subscriptions.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1871.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.
The places at which subscriptions may be made, and the names of the authorized agents of the Government, will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:
First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.
Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:
First—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.
Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.
Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.
When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as Five-twenty bonds, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.
The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.
The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from any taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.
After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 238 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for directors, to serve during the ensuing year. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Secretary.

BILLIARD TABLES.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BILLIARD TABLES AND CUSHIONS.—You can make nine on W. H. GRIFFITH'S. They beat the world, and for sale only at No. 40 Vesey-st. Be not humbugged by the cat-gut cushions; they change with the weather and cut the cloth. Phelan's make for sale at ten cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, [illegible] No. 161 Times Office.

TO LET—LARGER PART OF THREE-story house, modern improvements, [illegible] family of adults that will board two gentlemen, in part payment of rent. Apply at No. 222 West 25th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 42 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House, handsomely-furnished apartments, with board, private table if desired, at No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 39 West 12th-st. References required.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM with board for gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 43 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

BREMEN. HILLMAN'S HOTEL, ranking as one of the leading first-class hotels in Germany. It is located near the railway station and the rampart promenades, and fitted up with all the modern improvements and in the most elegant style.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent waitress; understands taking care of silver and getting up of salads of all kinds; good City reference. Call at No. 38 6th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent and trustworthy woman as laundress; can do up fine muslins in best manner, frills, &c.; or would take chamber-work and fine washing; best references. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, or cook and to assist in washing; very good cook and good baker; country or City; good references. Apply at No. 126 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as first-class waitress; no objection to assist in chamber-work if required; five years' best reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house; best City reference. Address Mr. MARSHALL, No. 40 Park-av., opposite Park Hotel.

SIMM'S OFFICE, NO. 541 6TH-AV., SUPplies first-class colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice; also help brought from the South to order.

AT NO. 138 6TH-AV., OVER DRUG-STORE—First-class German, French, Irish and American help can always be found.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, where an experienced French and American cook is required; can take the entire charge of kitchen and marketing; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 323 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, and is willing to take a laundress' place; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 329 East 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress, and assist with the fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 204 West 23d-st., first floor, front room, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; understands meat, soups; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; also pastry; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSmaker would go out by the day or week or month; can cut and fit and operate; best City reference. Call at No. 14 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid or waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call or address KATE RUDDERN, No. 22 Suffolk-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, to take care of children and do sewing; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist with the washing; first-class City reference given from her present employer, No. 41 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a woman who understands fluting, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; BEST City references; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 308 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 137 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single man; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. F., No. 9 East 39th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a re-engagement, March 1, as gardener; understands vines, forcing, general kitchen and flower-garden; highest testimonials to offer. Address A. B., Greenfield Hill Post-office, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as first-class coachman or groom, thoroughly competent, reliable and trustworthy, whose City references will bear strictest investigation. Call or address P. J. FALLON, No. 161 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man who is competent to take charge of a farm and live stock, or of a garden; best of references. Address W. G., Box 190 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced, well-recommended young man. Address WILLIAM, No. 208 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM OR gentleman's place, by a steady, industrious man; is strictly temperate and willing to work; can do plain gardening, farming, milking, driving, &c.; will hire for low wages; best of reference. Apply or address No. 12 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER and gardener by an Englishman; married, without incumbrance; understands his trade in every respect; good references given. Address J. V. S., West Farms, Westchester County.

WANTED—BY A DUTCHESS COUNTY farmer, a situation as first-class farmer; understands the care of horses, cattle, and vegetable gardening; would take a farm on shares. Apply to or address M., No. 240 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at A. Clinch's feed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st., between 4th and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a capable, sober man; good reference. Call or address by note H. R., No. 157 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the drug-store, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; best City references. Apply to Mr. KELLY, 75 University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; good careful driver, sober, honest and industrious; best City reference. Call at Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 26th-st., stables.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AGED 31 years, a situation as a competent waiter in a small private family; small wages asked and good reference given. Address CONSTANT, No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waiter, single, in a private family; has long City reference. Call for two days at No. 5 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a reliable and experienced man; good City reference. Address, No. 241 (livery stable), 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FLOWER AND vegetable gardener, a situation. Address GARDENER, No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Address G. F., 35 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—DAY'S WORK AND OFFICES TO take care of. Apply at No. 71 4th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A YOUNG MAN with eight years' experience desires a position as outside salesman; he can influence a large and very desirable cash trade. Address, with real name, J. J. M., Box No. 117 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERmaid, assisting in the washing, to go to the country; $10 per month. Apply to WILLIAM, No. 15 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN. APPLY BETWEEN 9 and 11 A. M. to GEORGE TURNBULL & CO., dry-goods, No. 405 6th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS. CALL THIS DAY from 10 to 12 at No. 116 East 19th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, with some capital, capable of taking charge of the introduction of an important improvement secured by patent; a great saving effected with a superior result and large profit. Particulars and estimates with E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK. NOVELTY AND VARIETY. PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS: THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 15, Colemen's and Garrick's Comedy, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. THURSDAY—HOME and BLUE DEVILS. FRIDAY—MONEY. SATURDAY MATINEE—MONEY. SATURDAY NIGHT, fourth time—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. ON MONDAY, FEB. 20, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE, Dance's elegant Comedietta, A MORNING CALL, followed by Morton's Comedy, (first time this season,) entitled WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. TUESDAY, FEB. 21, HOME and BLUE DEVILS. In preparation, Robertson's last Comedy, BIRTH.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 18, MONEY. Doors open at 1 P. M.; to begin at 1½ P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY. POSTPONEMENT. In consequence of the severe storm of yesterday, and the difficulty of travel both on river and streets, MR. LESTER WALLACK begs to announce a postponement of the [illegible] announced for this evening, as above, until WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEB. 22. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1871. For the benefit of "The Samaritan Home." Tickets, $2. Boxes, (holding four,) $10. Can be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. GRAND CONCERT In aid of the Fund for the Relief of the CITY OF STRASBOURG. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1871. The following artists have in the kindest manner volunteered their valuable services:
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
Mme. RAYMOND RITTER, Mezzo-Soprano.
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
Mr. J. HILL, Tenore.
Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Basso.
Miss MARIE KREBS, Pianiste.
Miss FRANCESCA TEDESCA, Violiniste.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.
Mr. HENRY TIMM, Pianist Accompanist.
Mr. D. DACHAUER, Pianist Accompanist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Musical Director.
Tickets, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra, may be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL. AFTERNOONS WITH THE POETS. SIDNEY WOOLLETT'S WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON RECITATIONS. SECOND AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, At 3½ o'clock, ENOCH ARDEN. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the Tract Society, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL PERformances—Stadt Theatre.—To-night—Hamlet, Seebach as Ophelia. Veneta, Queen. To-morrow—Seebach in drama and comedy—Valerie and Eine Tasse Thee. Friday—Anna Liese, (Ann Elisa.)

ST. THOMAS CHOIR.—THE DIRECTOR proposes to enlarge the chorus to fifty voices, superlative educational advantages offered to volunteers. Circulars at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 4.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 25, 1871. THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax. THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 3, 1871. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND. WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1871. Cash capital, $400,000; cash assets Feb. 1, 1871, $606,000. A Dividend of (7) SEVEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 1st of April, in cash. Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of (50) FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st of January, 1871. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next. Fifty per cent of the scrip of 1864 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871. THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax. H. B. LOW, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871. THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company has this day declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable on the 1st day of March proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. Feb. 17 to the morning of March 2. J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States,) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST. DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000. INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Send or call for circular. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $3,670,343 33.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Uhlhoefer, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1871. ELIZABETH BALMFORTH, Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased. ja17-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Bloodgood & Co., No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of August, 1870. ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix. JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator. au17-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 231 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of September, 1870. SARAH ACKERMAN, Administratrix of Cornelius Ackerman, deceased. s21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Berlinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 261 1st-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870. BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix. s28-law6mW*

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Lessee and Manager ... J. E. HAYES. Acting Manager ... J. H. SELWYN. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD. G. L. RICHELIEU FOX. Every evening until further notice. MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA. SARATOGA every night for the present; all novelties being postponed. Characters in this BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY by Misses Fanny Davenport, Morant, Morris, Gilbert, Dietz; Messrs. James Lewis, Harkins, Davidge, Parkes, De Vere, Mead, and others. TWELFTH SARATOGA MATINEE Saturday.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE. Near 6th-av. W. M. HOLLAND ... Lessee and Manager. Engagement of MR. EDWIN FORREST. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, except Saturday, KING LEAR. EDGAR ... Mr. BARTON HILL (by kind permission of Mrs. Drew, Philadelphia.) SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING, [illegible]

WOOD'S MUSEUM. GREAT BURLESQUE ATTRACTION. Production of the superb burlesque, entitled LUCRETIA BORGIA. Preceded by the favorite drama, NORAH CREINA, produced with new scenery, costumes and effects. MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M. COLEMAN CHILDREN. In Comedietta, Farce and Vaudeville.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. LAURA KEENE in HUNTED DOWN. MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

THIRD EUTERPE CONCERT. J. P. MORGAN ... Conductor. ASSOCIATION HALL, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M. The first WALPURGIS NIGHT by the Grand Chorus and Orchestra. Solos by Miss IDA ROSENBURGH, Mr. S. B. MILLS. Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

FREE EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS at the Somerville Gallery remains open day and evening until MONDAY, Feb. 20, when the auction sale will commence at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL. Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Comprises the following departments: Harvard College—The University Lectures—Divinity School—Law School—Medical School—Dental School—Lawrence Scientific School—School of Mining and Practical Geology—Bussey Institution, (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture,)—Botanic Garden—Astronomical Observatory—Museum of Comparative Zoology—Peabody Museum of Archæology—Episcopal Theological School. The next academic year begins on Sept. 28, 1871. The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin on June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin Sept. 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application. UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–71, of which twenty begin in the week Feb. 13—19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults, (men or women.) A circular describing them will be mailed on application. THE LAW SCHOOL.—Has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the School. The second half of the year begins Feb. 13. For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—Two little girls will be received in the family of an American teacher, to be educated with her niece. They will be carefully instructed in English, French, German, music and drawing; location in the upper part of the City; unexceptionable references; terms moderate. Address SCHOOL, Station F.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $125 for half year commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 126 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FOR SALE—A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DElightfully situated in Connecticut. Full particulars by calling on No. 126 East 27th-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (on 4th-av.)

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE P. KELLY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore P. Kelly, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1871. f15-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LYON and SYLVANUS LYON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 14th February, 1871. f15-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,711.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the Matter of A. DELANCEY BRIGHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of A. Delancey Brigham, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1870. HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee, No. 280 Broadway. f1-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE P. KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Theodore P. Kelly of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1871. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. f1-law3wW*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SIXTH WEEK. LAST WEEK BUT TWO of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU. EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,) and SATURDAY MATINEE. SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as KING JAMES V., in THE KING OF THE COMMONS. Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway. In preparation MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. The management is pleased to announce an arrangement with JAS. M. WEHLI for a series of GRAND MATINEES, commencing on THURSDAY, FEB. 16, at 1 P. M., assisted by MME. SALVOTTI, Soprano; HERR REMMERTZ, Basso; MR. McDONALD, Tenor; MR. GEORGE W. COLBY, Director. Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the theatre, branch office at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Weber's Rooms, corner of 5th-av. and 16th-st. WEHLI PIANO RECITALS AT UNION LEAGUE HALL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED, WITH AN ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS. THE GREAT MAJILTONS, THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS, THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS, AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES APPEAR.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST. MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. THE UNRIVALED CORPS OF LEAPERS. BAREBACK RIDING—Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND. MELVILLE AND INFANT SON. ATHLETIC EXERCISES. THE BEAUTIFUL TRAINED HORSES AND LILIPUTIAN PONIES. THE CANINE COMEDIANS.

THIRD SEASON. NEW-YORK GLEE AND MADRIGAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY, AT STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1871. Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be had at Schirmers, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on evening of concert.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKESPEAREAN Readings, at Union League Hall, on MONDAY EVENINGS, the 13th and 20th of February, at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, the 15th and 22d, at 3 o'clock. Tickets to be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at Putnam's, No. 206 4th-av.; and also at theatre. Letters on subject of Readings to be addressed to Mrs. DALLAS GLYN, care Messrs. Benedict & Boardman, No. 136 Broadway.

LECTURES.

ROME. REV. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will lecture on ROME AND THE CATACOMBS, At ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., On FRIDAY, Feb. 17, at 8 P. M. The lecture will be profusely illustrated by splendidly-illuminated photographs, each view covering 400 square feet. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at American Tract Society, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

DR. LORD'S LECTURE, ON THURSDAY, FEB. 16, AT 11½, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, ON PASCAL.

MRS. MARY DIXON JONES, M. D., will give her first lecture to ladies, on *Physiology, Health and Disease*, in the chapel of St. Paul's Methodist Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., TODAY, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Subsequent lectures on the 17th, 20th and 23d of this month. Tickets for the course, $1.

MEETINGS.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The eighth and last lecture of the course will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at Steinway Hall, by Rev. George J. Mingins. Subject, (his new lecture,) OUR CITY AND CITY LIFE. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st. New classes are now forming. Send for a circular—the Dancers' Assistant, "revised edition," now ready; inclose 25c. for a copy.

ACADEMY OF DANCING. LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 and 8 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NORTH AND NORTH-EAST TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. AIR LINE. NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS. THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD will be completed March 20, 1871, and extend from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., and with its connections form the shortest all-rail route from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, and Chattanooga to Meridian, Mobile, New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Galveston, and all points in the South-west. Arrangements are now being perfected with connecting roads, North and South, to run passengers' trains at the rate of 25 miles per hour, making the trip from New-York to New-Orleans in 62 hours. Two daily through passenger trains will be run each way, making close connections at Chattanooga for all points South and West. Only one change of cars between New-York and New-Orleans, and no change south of Lynchburg. Through tickets for all points North and South will be on sale at the principal railroad ticket offices. Connecting lines are requested to put tickets on sale via our line for all points that can be reached. A dispatch through freight line will be organized, giving quick time and low rates for freight. Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities, North and South. Claims for loss and damage promptly adjusted. For further information apply to J. C. STANTON, General Superintendent; or WILLIAM KEAVY, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn. Office of the Company in New-York, No. 30 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 5:50 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS. The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual. C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. FEB. 9, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the WALTER BRETT, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New-York. Earnings for 1870, about $30,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel; twenty-four state-rooms, newly furnished; eight years old; draft water about four and three-quarters feet; copper bottomed; engine thirty-eight inch cylinder, ten feet stroke. Also, the lease of her present wharf, foot Spring-st., having five years to run from 1st June next. If not sold at private sale, will on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat, at her wharf, at Spring-st., where she may be seen previous to that time. Reason for selling, senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscribers, Fishkill Landing, N. Y. WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day. (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

THE SECOND CENSUS.

Results of the Re-Enumeration of the City and County of New-York.

Superintendent Walker's Report in Full—Thoroughness of the Work of the Marshal and His Aids—Review of the History of the Re-Enumeration—The Course of the Mayor Denounced—"Malicious Criticism, Anonymous Accusation, or Suborned Testimony" Defied.

The following is the report in full of Superintendent WALKER to the Interior Department on the result of the re-enumeration of this City and County, in pursuance of an order of the President, issued on account of complaints made by Mayor HALL concerning the first enumeration:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a tabular statement exhibiting the results of the re-enumeration of the City and County of New-York, at the ninth census of the United States, in pursuance of an Executive order dated Oct. 22, 1870. The accompanying table presents the population of the City and county by election districts, according to the latest arrangement thereof, while the totals of Wards are exhibited, at the close of the statement, in comparison with the Ward totals of the first enumeration.

It will be seen that the increase by re-enumeration has been 16,767 upon a former total of 942,292. The positive gain is twenty-two in excess of the gain by re-enumeration in Philadelphia (18,745); but the percentage of gain is smaller, being less than two per cent., as against two and a half per cent. and more in Philadelphia. When the difference in the conditions of a great city in Summer and in Winter is considered, this result cannot but be accepted as a signal vindication of the census as originally taken. So slight a rate of increase in a census begun in December over one begun in June, proves that the Marshal and his assistants overcame to a remarkable degree the difficulties of a Summer enumeration. Had they not taken far more pains with their work than the Government paid for, or had a right to expect, the result of the first count of the population would have fallen considerably short of 900,000. From a careful study of the work in all the stages of its progress, I fully believe that, but for the efforts of the Marshal of New-York and of his assistants above and beyond their simple duty under the law, 40,000 names that appeared upon the returns first made to the Census Office would have been omitted. It was by repeatedly going back over their ground, even to the extent of calling four, six, or ten times, if necessary, at a single house; by corresponding with absentees, and in the last resort by looking up business partners, family relatives, family physicians, and at the worst, family tradesmen, that the assistant marshals of New-York approached so nearly to the true population, in spite of the difficulties that beset the enumeration of a City whose business men sleep in three States and in five Judicial districts; an enumeration, moreover, taken at the worst season of the year and under a law singularly defective and vicious.

THE HISTORY OF THE RE-ENUMERATION.

In thus reporting the completion of the work, it has seemed desirable to review briefly the history of this re-enumeration. The census of New-York began by law upon the 1st of June. On the 12th of September, before the result had been officially announced, or could even be anticipated at the Marshal's office with any degree of assurance, the Mayor of the City, in a communication to the Common Council, in connection with many erroneous statements of detail, preferred against the census then in progress a sweeping charge of partiality and ineffectiveness; and subsequently, on the 27th of October, in a most extraordinary circular letter, this officer charged upon the authorities of the census at Washington and in New-York, a criminal conspiracy to keep the population of the City below one million, and to make New-York "the second or third city" of the Union.

In his letter of the 12th of September, above referred to, the Mayor claimed to be in possession of a large body of authentic information as to the alleged omissions of the census. On the 14th of that month, the Marshal of the District addressed a courteous communication to the Mayor, asking to be furnished with the memoranda, or minutes from the same, by which he might be enabled to correct the enumeration, if really defective, and to bring delinquent assistants to account. To this request no reply was returned, and the Mayor of the City has never, as a patriotic officer or good citizen, given the Marshal of the District the advantage of the information which he claimed to possess, to enable this great national work to be the better accomplished. On the 1st of December, however, in a letter addressed to the Department of the Interior, asking that the assistant marshals at the re-enumeration be accompanied by members of the Municipal Police force, the Mayor of New-York did proceed to make specifications in regard to the alleged inaccuracy of the first enumeration. In the closing paragraph of that letter he says: "I beg to inclose two memoranda selected from many in possession of the Local Census Committee, in order to exhibit to you the kind of complaint which had previously been made." It is worthy of note that in furnishing the Marshal of the District with a copy of this letter, the memoranda referred to were omitted, and the Marshal was obliged to obtain them from Washington.

Of the two memoranda, one was merely a sweeping charge that the assistant marshal of a certain subdivision had done his work negligently. Of course, no clue was no specification, there was no charge. The second and last of the memoranda accompanying the letter of the Mayor, alleged, as its entire substance, that two tenement-houses named, on Eldridge-street, Nos. 12a and 12b, had not been visited by the assistant marshal. Reference to the returns, however, exhibited the fact that at one of these houses twelve families, with a total of forty-four persons, and at the other sixteen families, with a total of sixty persons, had been duly enumerated, making a total of 104 persons actually on the rolls from these two houses. To such a lame and impotent conclusion did the attempt to substantiate the charges against the census come. The mountain of evidence sank to a molehill, and that was blown away at the first breath of investigation.

Subsequently, two more specifications were entered. One was that the Police of the City did, in pursuance of a proclaimed intention, proceed to take the census on their own account, and did complete the enumeration of the Tenth Ward, if not also of another Ward; but the results were so unfavorable to the purpose of disproving the "Federal" census that they were never published, and it has to this day been impossible for the most enterprising news gatherer to get at the figures. Another notorious fact in this connection is that an advertised session of a Joint Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and of Assistant Aldermen was held in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 8 o'clock P. M. of the 17th of October, for the purpose of receiving complaints as to the incompleteness of the census, but that not a single person appeared to make good the anonymous accusations with which, for partisan purposes or to advertise boarding-houses, the Press had been overwhelmed; and that the Committee, after waiting an hour, adjourned without recording a single complaint.

THE REDISTRICTING OF THE CITY.

I do not deem it desirable to go into the question, at this time, of the singular manner in which the City of New-York was redistricted for political purposes, after the census had been taken; nor is it necessary to comment at any length, upon the facts which have been presented. The attack thus wantonly made upon officers of the United States Government in the discharge of their duties, has been sufficiently repelled by the results of the last census, taken so thoroughly, so carefully, so guardedly at every point, as to defy alike malicious criticism, anonymous accusation, or suborned testimony.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent.

Hon. O. Browning, Secretary of the Interior.

Statement by Districts.

FIRST WARD.

Dist.	Assistant Marshal.	The Count.	Dist.	Assistant Marshal.	The Count.
1.	Adolph Loewel	900	4.	F. F. Feller	1,608
2.	Adolph Loewel	1,156	5.	D. J. Murtagh	2,258
3.	Aurene Martin	685	6.	Wm. Stokley	1,687
4.	Andrew Cusack	1,345	7.	Henry M. Karples	2,351
5.	J. Osborne	1,166			
	Total				14,402

SECOND WARD.

Dist.		The Count.	Dist.		The Count.
1.	John R. Simpson	816	2.	John R. Simpson	676
	Total				1,512

THIRD WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	Jas. Simpson	651	4.	Jas. J. Dailey	644
2.	Wm. R. Bailey	425	5.	Michael Jaeger	1,540
3.	Jacob Dunhert	470			
	Total				3,715

FOURTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	F. F. Feller	1,772	4.	W. Divoll	1,420
2.	J. Cockle, Jr.	2,005	5.	F. F. Feller	1,778
3.	P. Mack	1,288	10.	F. F. Feller	1,694
4.	A. Lowell	1,346	11.	W. Divoll	1,535
5.	W. Divoll	2,016	12.	Geo. Dansrup	1,376
6.	T. H. Martin	1,610	13.	R. Hubertus	1,557
7.	Geo. Dansrup	1,941			
	Total				23,757

FIFTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	W. R. Bailey	1,349	4.	H. M. Karples	1,961
2.	A. Burkhardt	1,190	5.	W. Rosslander	1,551
3.	W. H. Bailey	1,220	10.	D. W. Beardsley	1,487
4.	A. Burkhardt	1,557	11.	F. F. Feller	1,468
5.	A. Cusack	1,137	12.	David Beardsley	926
6.	W. Hunter	745	13.	A. Burkhardt	960
7.	H. M. Karples	1,607			
	Total				17,183

SIXTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	C. H. Bennet	479	13.	Thos. J. Corbin	644
2.	John A. Radford	1,205	14.	A. Lowell	172
3.	J. F. Underhill	1,685	15.	A. Lowell	252
4.	Geo. J. Kraus	749	16.	R. Huberter	494
5.	P. Mack	857	17.	W. Rosslander	1,178
6.	P. Mack	600	18.	R. Waldeck	857
7.	T. C. Bremsen	1,122	19.	R. Waldeck	620
8.	W. Rosslimber	1,676	20.	R. Huberius	1,101
9.	P. Mack	1,719	21.	Jas. H. Beers	825
10.	J. A. Buttner	1,507	22.	W. G. Clear	807
11.	P. Mack	1,132	23.	W. Rosslander	83
12.	Thos. J. Corbin	505			
	Total				21,152

SEVENTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	Geo. W. Weed	1,252	9.	Geo. W. Weed	1,047
2.	Geo. W. Weed	4,440	10.	G. W. Creighton	2,704
3.	A. H. Clarke	1,249	11.	Chas. H. Bennet	6,438
4.	C. H. Bennet	1,561	12.	T. O. Bremsen	2,071
5.	W. Hunter	2,900	13.	Wm. R. Sudlow	4,248
6.	W. G. Clear	2,546	14.	T. O. Bremsen	2,268
7.	W. Hunter	4,110	15.	Geo. W. Weed	2,482
8.	Geo. W. Weed	2,768			
	Total				44,819

EIGHTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	E. G. Tuffs	836	13.	Eugene Martin	1,728
2.	C. H. Bladen	394	14.	H. M. Karples	1,867
3.	J. A. Buttner	1,120	15.	W. Divoll	1,998
4.	C. D. Murray	1,122	16.	W. J. Farrell	2,510
5.	E. G. Tuffs	1,301	17.	D. J. Murtagh	2,407
6.	W. G. Clean	1,956	18.	T. Hillson	1,932
7.	C. H. Bladen	807	19.	C. H. Bladen	1,205
8.	J. J. Duffy	1,935	20.	Isaac C. Johnson	2,200
9.	G. W. Creighton	1,400	21.	Isaac C. Johnson	1,500
10.	Chas. Weill	1,947	22.	Wm. Stokeley	813
11.	C. D. Murray	721	23.	G. W. Francis	766
12.	G. W. Creighton	1,590			
	Total				24,913

NINTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	R. F. Satins	2,118	11.	J. Cockle, Jr.	2,028
2.	W. E. Carpenter	2,096	12.	W. E. Carpenter	2,229
3.	F. W. Schmidt	2,121	13.	W. E. Carpenter	2,181
4.	E. G. Tuffs	2,327	14.	Michael Jaeger	2,324
5.	W. G. Noble, Jr.	2,113	15.	Amos Willis	1,846
6.	Geo. Dansrup	2,726	16.	W. G. Clear	1,718
7.	W. E. Noble, Jr.	2,225	17.	J. S. Miller	2,042
8.	Geo. Dansrup	2,228	18.	Thos. Hillson	2,126
9.	J. A. Buttner	2,661	19.	D. P. Conckenbush	1,718
10.	A. Bradshaw	1,961	20.	T. Hillson	2,565
	Total				47,607

TENTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	G. J. Crans	2,377	8.	H. M. Karples	2,307
2.	A. Hoffman	2,496	9.	F. Gaisburg	2,309
3.	E. H. Martin	1,549	10.	J. A. Buttner	2,061
4.	C. D. Murray	2,267	11.	H. Sussman	2,006
5.	Samuel Cool	2,845	12.	F. W. Schmidt	2,482
6.	F. W. Schmidt	2,542	13.	Samuel Cool	2,954
7.	A. Loewel	2,066	14.	Isaac Fry	2,868
	Total				41,411

ELEVENTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	H. Caswood	1,202	14.	Isaac Fry	1,168
2.	Andrew Cusack	4,275	15.	A. Stickney	2,324
3.	A. Stickney	1,940	16.	J. N. Lanthier	2,207
4.	W. Rosslander	1,945	17.	W. J. Farrell	2,508
5.	C. A. Payne	2,045	18.	Ernst Binder	2,514
6.	Jacob Venthoff	1,968	19.	Leonard Waldeck	1,886
7.	G. H. Cornell	4,621	20.	R. Waldeck	1,828
8.	Peter Schlerber	4,449	21.	R. F. Oakley	2,551
9.	F. Passegue	1,450	22.	Jas. McKenny	2,256
10.	F. W. Schmidt	3,320	23.	Eugene Martin	2,197
11.	T. O. Bremsen	1,953	24.	J. N. Lanthier	1,146
12.	Jas. Clark	2,316	25.	Jas. McKenny	1,112
13.	Jas. Clark	4,803			
	Total				44,230

TWELFTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	Mark Maguire	2,114	11.	W. L. Sandford	2,208
2.	G. J. Kraus	2,442	12.	A. H. Colt	1,507
3.	W. L. Sandford	2,230	13.	C. H. Bladen	1,929
4.	W. G. Moss	2,426	14.	Isaac C. Johnson	1,254
5.	Amos Willis	2,382	15.	C. D. Murray	2,372
6.	W. Divoll	1,769	16.	Isaac C. Johnson	1,528
7.	Alson Willis	2,564	17.	John Clark	2,992
8.	J. J. Simpson	2,826	18.	J. R. Simpson	1,978
9.	W. L. Sandford	1,418	19.	Wm. Stokeley	2,004
10.	W. H. Avery	2,324			
	Total				27,625

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	Henry C. Atwood	1,716	7.	G. J. Kraus	2,921
2.	Eugene Martin	1,780	8.	Frank Freeland	1,226
3.	J. H. Anderson	2,461	9.	H. M. Karples	2,427
4.	Frank Freeland	2,169	10.	S. W. Roberts	2,044
5.	Isaac Fry	2,347	11.	J. H. Anderson	2,563
6.	C. D. Murray	2,128	12.	E. G. Tuffs	2,138
	Total				22,772

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	A. Lyman	1,400	8.	W. H. Wilsor	1,789
2.	Jas. Clark	1,400	9.	Frank Freeland	1,226
3.	P. Mack	2,365	10.	T. J. Corbin	1,370
4.	W. J. Farrell	1,741	11.	H. Sussmann	2,074
5.	Amos Brown	962	12.	C. D. Murray	2,070
6.	M. A. Lyman	1,722	13.	E. Wangerman	2,013
7.	C. D. Murray	1,400	14.	J. A. Buttner	1,923
	Total				23,481

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	W. E. Noble, Jr.	2,543	8.	J. J. Duffy	2,271
2.	Eugene Martin	1,881	9.	J. A. Buttner	1,769
3.	C. H. Bladen	1,916	10.	C. H. Bladen	1,561
4.	C. H. Heyner	1,905	11.	R. J. Murtagh	2,407
5.	Charles Weill	2,101	12.	T. J. Corbin	2,261
6.	T. J. Butler	2,663	13.	M. Jaeger	2,159
7.	R. De Lamater	1,818			
	Total				27,556

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	Frank J. Butler	1,835	10.	E. S. Grover	2,884
2.	Chas. Hill	774	11.	A. Bradshaw	4,068
3.	Wm. Masten	2,580	12.	John Miller	2,629
4.	A. Bradshaw	2,408	13.	Geo. Flemmiling	4,070
5.	J. Murray	1,982	14.	John Clark	2,453
6.	H. Heyner	2,212	15.	Geo. Flynn	2,051
7.	T. J. Butler	2,776	16.	R. De Lamater	2,271
8.	Wm. Rosslander	2,850	17.	T. J. Corbin	2,181
9.	Henry Barclay	2,168	18.	Sam'l Barclay	2,354
	Total				41,320

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	Eugene Martin	2,068	8.	A. Adler	4,052
2.	A. Lindlam	2,130	16.	C. A. Payne	2,128
3.	Amos Brown	1,986	17.	C. A. Payne	4,000
4.	Amos Brown	2,057	18.	G. H. Cornell	4,110
5.	C. H. Harper	2,960	19.	W. H. Willcox	2,000
6.	Rosslander	2,712	20.	G. H. Cornell	4,140
7.	G. Tuffs	2,240	21.	Geo. Bush	2,611
8.	H. Cornell	4,017	22.	H. V. Sussmann	4,277
9.	Waldeck	2,149	23.	C. A. Payne	2,216
10.	Geo. Block	2,927	24.	Jno. J. Underhill	4,680
11.	C. O. Brunson	2,669	25.	R. A. Roberts	2,197
12.	Stickney	2,543	26.	H. Lautermann	4,035
13.	C. A. Payne	4,020	27.	P. Setzer	2,475
14.	C. A. Payne	4,000	28.	Isaac C. Johnson	2,577
	Total				48,441

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	James Clark	2,420	8.	Hy. Lautermann	2,848
2.	W. Waldeck	2,020	15.	Robert Kennedy	2,716
3.	C. D. Murray	820	16.	R. Waldeck	1,885
4.	P. Passegue	851	17.	R. Kennedy	2,790
5.	Kennedy	2,128	18.	F. Leonard	4,029
6.	Isaac C. Johnson	1,281	19.	T. J. Corbin	2,522
7.	E. G. Tuffs	2,886	20.	C. D. Lowry	2,822
8.	Jas. Nemgessen	1,449	21.	S. Barclay	4,589
9.	McKenny	2,741		Everett House,	
10.	J. Phoenix	2,304		S. Barclay	84
11.	M. A. M. Beers	2,979	22.	W. Rosslander	2,336
12.	C. D. Murray	4,659	23.	R. S. Grover	4,031
13.	Jas. P. Kiely	2,404			
	Total				50,088

NINETEENTH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	James Lark	1,850	17.	C. H. Phalen	140
2.	A. W. Kennedy	2,044	18.	M. A. Lyman	4,017
3.	George Bush	1,629	19.	Alexander Hill	2,848
4.	R. McGowan	1,811	20.	George Bush	2,480
5.	C. D. Murray	1,291	21.	G. P. McCarthy	2,872
6.	W. Lanterman	2,019	22.	G. P. McCarthy	2,661
7.	R. D. Lowry	2,700	23.	W. H. Keyler	1,991
8.	C. D. Murray	1,812	24.	J. Osborn	4,079
9.	T. H. Robbins	1,433	25.	J. Osborn	2,188
10.	George Bush	521	26.	W. E. Arry	2,813
11.	R. F. Oakley	2,319	27.	R. Roberts	2,546
12.	J. Osborn	2,473	28.	R. Huberius	2,220
13.	Thos. Robbins	2,177	29.	P. Mack	2,216
14.	S. A. Utley	2,069	30.	M. McGovern	2,264
15.	M. A. Decker	2,780	31.	M. A. Decker	2,734
16.	R. Huberius	2,411			
	Total				56,055

TWENTIETH WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	J. T. Deyo	4,940	12.	G. H. Cornell	4,002
2.	J. Angus	4,704	13.	William Masten	4,091
3.	Edward McGowan	2,837	14.	W. E. Avery	2,819
4.	M. A. Lyman	2,001	15.	W. E. Avery	4,148
5.	William Keyes	2,802	16.	R. McGowan	2,847
6.	William Masten	3,968	17.	W. E. Avery	4,117
7.	William Masten	3,604	18.	M. Bachmann	4,487
8.	R. Huberius	2,080	19.	T. J. Corbin	2,849
9.	H. Bradley	2,673	20.	P. Schreiber	2,923
10.	W. C. Fanlhaber	2,586	21.	R. E. Jones	2,422
11.	W. L. Sanford	4,164	22.	A. Cusack	2,260
	Total				76,318

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	D. Murray	1,720	7.	Henry	2,919
2.	O. Brunson	1,816	8.	Geo.	2,250
3.	W. Salmon	1,916	9.	H. Karples	2,321
4.	H. M. Karples	1,920	10.	H. Hardman	2,208
5.	H. M. Karples	1,920	11.	H. Simmons	1,776
6.	A. Lyman	1,920	12.	C. Brunson	2,241
7.	H. C. Brunson	1,920	13.	Geo. Flynn	1,202
8.	H. C. Brunson	1,920	14.	Geo. Flynn	4,700
9.	Angus	1,920	15.	Geo. Flynn	4,616
10.	H. M. Karples	1,920	16.	W. H. Simmons	2,402
11.	Angus	1,920			
	Total				34,769

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	H. M. Karples	3,143	14.	Henry Utley	2,469
2.	D. Lowry	1,527	15.	Wm. Masten	4,025
3.	H. Formes	3,027	16.	A. Wollenstein	3,581
4.	H. Karples	3,027	17.	A. W. Kennedy	2,923
5.	Wm. H. Blake	3,026	18.	J. T. Deyo	4,882
6.	Henry Bradley	2,958	19.	W. M. Franz	4,434
7.	J. Ray	4,027	20.	H. Utley	4,000
8.	D. D. Murray	2,919	21.	J. R. Day	3,548
9.	J. Angus	1,967	22.	F. R. Lanham	3,198
10.	T. Passegue	1,910	23.	H. Bradley	2,459
11.	Jas. McKinney	2,038	24.	Geo. Grand	3,300
12.	Chas. Weill	1,968			
13.	J. Angus	3,459			
	Total				71,382

RECAPITULATION.

Wards.	Second Ed'n'n.	First Ed'n'n.	Wards.	Second Ed'n'n.	First Ed'n'n.
1	14,402	13,167	12	47,498	47,961
2	1,512	1,041	13	21,772	21,862
3	3,715	3,033	14	23,481	22,699
4	22,757	23,691	15	27,556	26,008
5	17,183	16,016	16	41,320	45,319
6	21,152	20,180	17	48,441	46,049
7	44,819	44,541	18	50,088	48,423
8	24,913	24,190	19	56,055	50,242
9	47,607	46,960	20	76,318	71,352
10	41,411	41,700	21	34,769	31,068
11	44,230	41,000	22	71,382	69,061
Total				942,292	925,526

GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

Interesting Letter on the Present Duties of the Republican Party—Various Reforms Urged for Immediate Consideration.

The following address to the Republican Party has been prepared by certain leading German Republicans of this City:

The historical destiny of the Republican Party is by no means accomplished by the mere fact that it has saved the Union and bestowed upon four millions of former slaves all the rights of freemen, so long as there exists a formidable and well-organized enemy clinging tenaciously to the false teachings of a "white man's Government" and "State rights," and which would, in the event of success at the polls, plunge the land into a state of anarchy, or at least impede the healthy progress of the nation for years to come. In view of this danger, the duty devolves upon the Republican Party not to desist until those great principles, for which it has so victoriously struggled to the present day, are secured beyond paradventure against any possible reaction by the enactment of a series of general organic National and State laws. What has been done so far in this direction by amending the Constitution and the enactment of appropriate legislation, however highly this must be esteemed, is not sufficient, and cannot be called enactment of organic laws or safeguards—inasmuch as the American peculiarity of compromise and half-way measures to effect the postponement of important decisions of political principles is still prevailing in a higher or lesser degree. Was not the Republican Party compelled to acknowledge the equality of all men, and incorporate this principle in the Constitution through the Fifteenth Amendment, only in consequence of the hard logic of events and necessity of the occasion, and in spite of the Democratic Party? No new issues or new parties are required, if the Republican Party will only shape National and State legislation to the requirements of the present epoch, and in harmony with the changes wrought by the events of the war, and of slavery, and the increasing tide of immigration. Should the party fail to perceive its duty in this regard, and give as only half measures as the result of local, special and patch legislation, it wastes its strength, and by creating quarrelsome factions in its own ranks, history would some day record that it did not understand the duty of the hour, and had died an ignominious death. If, however, the party persists in bringing to their full fruition those principles which underlie its structure, by enacting organic laws covering the desired ground, and makes this a part of its rallying cry, many years of useful life will yet be extended, and its victory over the so-called Democratic Party will remain uninterrupted, inasmuch as the latter is only intent on presenting such principles or issues to the people as have long since been disavowed and disclaimed. The line of demarkation between the two parties is then easily drawn and the points which most need organic legislation are those found within the fundamental principles of the Republican Party, and caused by the changes wrought within the past decade:

I.—EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

All of a sudden millions of former slaves, devoid of all education, have been endowed as free and equal citizens, hundreds of thousands of emigrants (the most of whom belong to rude and ignorant classes of the inhabitants of other hemispheres) land yearly on our hospitable shores, and acquire the same rights with native-born citizens. In the face of these startling facts, is there a more urgent need for the Republican Party than to successfully solve the problem of systematic general education, which shall at once present the freest and best of all similar systems in the world? Switzerland understood this important problem, for she went at solving it immediately after their war of separation had closed in the interest of true liberty, and opposed to the fanaticism and ignorance carefully nursed and fanned into flames by a designing and crafty priesthood. Yet how little heed has been bestowed on the warning voices that have repeatedly been heard in our legislative halls in relation to the necessity of thorough reform in our national system of education! And this at a time when the attacks of religious sects upon our free schools become daily more numerous and threatening! Therefore, let the first plank of future Republican platforms consist of a free and moderate system of public schools, based on the most approved plans of education, embracing schools of every grade, for adults as well as for children and minors, without sectarian distinctions, making schooling and education obligatory on every citizen.

II.—CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

Congress alone has power to legislate on naturalization. Nevertheless conflicting laws are yet extant among the different States, and the cry, "State Rights" and "Centralization," has hitherto frustrated the efforts of the Union-loving portion of our country. The State laws, thereby, withdrawing in direnous alleganies, from the option of States. The native born or foreigner (who came here in his teens) acquires, so to say, the right of citizenship and voting without the slightest effort, certainly without being required to furnish proof as to definite ideas of duties, privileges or responsibility involved. All organized societies, civil or social, communities and societies require the candidate to be properly examined, previous to admission, as to his qualifications, and the admission takes place under certain forms, calculated to call attention to the importance of the act, and should all this be entirely superfluous in acquiring citizenship in the United States, as though the auxiliary duties of voting, militia and jury service were of no material consequence? It should, therefore, be a duty devolving upon the party that has liberated the slave, to regulate this question, so that the native-born white, black or red man, the Germans from Europe and Asia, may acquire citizenship under like and equal conditions, and following the same rules and regulations. Action on this question should not be delayed, for fraudulent certificates of naturalization threaten to give full sway to the enemy. A republic that offers to all alike an opportunity to acquire by education the necessary qualifications for a proper exercise of the duties of citizenship, surely has the right to make this boon dependent on the qualification. American citizenship would rise in the estimation of all nations, and the foreigner would be proud of the title "American citizen," and discourages the most insurmountable obstacles. Should any one too lazy or ignorant to conform to the regulations for acquiring citizenship, be deprived from exercising his rights as such, the community would surely not lose thereby, inasmuch as every one owes a portion of his time and services as a citizen to his native or adopted country.

III.—POPULAR SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION LAWS.

Universal suffrage is, without doubt, the only safeguard of a republic. Late events have proved, however, that this right, in its degeneracy, (as in France, for instance,) may serve to found a military despotism; or, as in New-York City, it serves as a foundation for the rule of an oligarchy, supported by demagogues and mobocracy, and it degenerates wherever it is exercised in a rude and unorganized manner. All efforts hitherto made, defective though they were and without result, emanated from the Republican Party, and were met by the most vehement opposition from the Democrats; this demonstrates that the regulating of popular suffrage through national legislation, and through reform in existing State laws pertaining thereto, should henceforth be one of the important planks in Republican platforms. Questions like that of proportionate representation, as at present practised in Illinois, and, may-hap the question of female suffrage, may thus be satisfactorily decided. No cool and clear thinking man, who considers existing circumstances and facts, when he strives for the accomplishment of a purpose, will think of granting the right of suffrage to women at present, under its rude and uncouth mode of exercise, and disorganize society or precipitate the female sex into the vortex of politics and its attendant corruption, yet the day is not distant when such rules and regulations will be framed that will enable women to exercise the privilege of suffrage, without forcing her to become derogatory to her sphere or domestic life and existence.

IV.—A NATIONAL MILITARY SYSTEM.

In this respect, as in others, the great Republic can profitably emulate her smaller European sister Republic. Immediately after their war of separation, they devised the best military system as yet inaugurated by a free people. What has been done in the United States? What lessons have the Republican Party learned from the late bloody war against secession? Had we enjoyed in 1860 a like system as is fostered by Switzerland, our war could hardly have been so bloody as it was, if possible at all. No new commotion threatens our peace at present, and precisely for that reason, we should take this question into immediate and more serious consideration. Its successful solution not only concerns our internal safety, but contributes to an important degree our relations with foreign countries. Our national Legislature should, therefore, superintend and enact laws pertaining to this most important duty of a live citizen, and to urge this is the imperative duty of a progressive party.

V.—RELIGIOUS AND PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Powerful religious bodies are daily growing louder and more impetuous in their demand to incorporate a sectarian character to public society, in direct violation of one of the wisest fundamental principles of the Constitution. A truly progressive party should pronounce against all laws tending to favor religious sects or institutions, either through implied or material pecuniary recognition or support. Public morals in a free democratic republic, so far as they are controlled by enactments and laws, are built exclusively on public institutions, education and learning, and a healthy political atmosphere. All attempts at promoting or improving public morals by coercive or preventive legislation will remain futile.

VI.—CIVIL AND PENAL CODES.

The many changes and additions made for centuries to the English law, on which we base our own codes, have given rise to much confusion in their interpretation and administration. In spite of the consequent necessity for speedy remedies on this score, the aversion of our legislators against thorough reform has remained so invincible that proposals of bills covering the ground have either been buried in Committees or brought to naught. The Code Napoleon is the greatest acquisition of the first revolution, and the only unsullied leaf in the laurel wreath of its founder. Since the results of our late civil war have still further deranged the application of our civil and penal code, the Republican Party ought to improve the opportunity by an enactment of Congress giving a civil and penal code applicable alike in all States, any State laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII.—STATE RIGHTS, &C.

The question that the Union is not merely a loose contract among States, but that the separate members are subordinate to the whole, has been irrevocably decided by the results of the war against secession.

If the Constitution of itself did not define clearly enough the rights of a coercion, as is claimed by many, and a war was necessary to demonstrate it, thorough and immediate relief should be a matter of course. How little has as yet been done in this direction, is evinced by the fact that only a few days ago a resolution was put in Congress to protect the free and unhindered intercourse throughout the whole Union against any restrictions by States. The Republican Party justly claims the honor of having saved the Union, and destroyed the hereditary teachings of secessionists; it must assume, therefore, the further responsibility and duty of clearly defining the relation between the Union and the separate States, to be based upon the fundamental principle of the Constitution, that allegiance is due only to the nation. And in our State the necessity is just as urgently felt for general organic laws on the relations and rights of communities, counties and corporations. The want of it is one of the most fertile sources of separate and special legislation, and its ensuing fruits—political corruption and decay.

VIII.—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

President JACKSON declared that "To the victors belong the spoils," and from that time dates the corruption prevalent in our body politic. To better this state of affairs huge efforts are making in Congress, but success depends on the united action of the Press throughout the land in sustaining the President's views on this important point, as expressed in his Message. Until its accomplishment Civil Services Reform should be one of the permanent planks in a Republican platform. In spite of their protestations of support on the part of the Democratic members, the Republicans cannot depend on any help from that quarter, because their support of the measure is only intended to weaken our strength, and moreover in the City of New-York all reforms tending to improve the administration of our municipal government, are met by undivided opposition in face of the notorious fact that a band of plundering harpies infests the City Treasury and its branches.

IX.—FINANCES.

The Republican Party has surely earned the thanks of all citizens for its able administration of the public finances. By an honest and frugal administration our credit has steadily enhanced, our national